THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 169

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Soviets Pledged to Return Outer Mongolia to Chinese; Technical Pact Violation Seen

Peking Treaty of 1924 Is Reaffirmed by Moscow

Legality Question

China Might Press Point Before League or World Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government's reaffirmation of the Peking Treaty of 1924, through which the Soviets recognized that Outer Mongolia is an integral part of the Chinese Republic, has removed the practical reasons for the Chinese Government's protest against the protocol of mutual assistance between Russia and Outer Mongolia. While the Soviets declined to accept this protest, they nevertheless gave assurances that they still recognize Chinese sovereignty in Mongolia, which they have dominated since 1921.

This is sufficient to keep open China's title to Outer Mongolia, upon which she has insisted although unable to exercise control since 1919. If China carries the matter further, referring it to the League of Nations or to the Hague court, many independent observers will agree with the Soviets that such action is taken under pressure from Japan.

Pledged to Evacuate

Russia occupies Mongolia with a clear understanding that she will evacuate the region after the danger of Japanese aggression has passed. Unless the Japanese are prepared to give a similar assurance, it is obvious that China's interests will be better served by Russian occupation, than if Japan should go in.

No Chinese politician seriously believes that his Government will be able to control Outer Mongolia again within any predictable period.

Outer Mongolia always has been more or less autonomous, and the Mongolians have claimed that they owed allegiance only to Manchu emperors, and after the 1911 revolution were not bound to the Chinese Republic. The Soviets disregarded this Mongolian claim when they recognized China's sovereignty in 1924, and again in 1936.

The Soviets, in reaffirming their 1924 position, have therefore gone as far as the Chinese could expect. If Nanking presses her protest against the recent protocol, it may be convincingly argued that she is working against China's real interests, and in the interests of Japan. This naturally arouses the suspicion of pressure.

Is It Legally Sound?

It is a debatable point whether the Soviet position is legally sound. Some observers see a technical violation of the 1924 treaty by Soviet movement of the Red Army into Mongolia. The Soviet argument that the 1924 treaty does not preclude the present arrangement also has independent support.

If China does press her protest, a decision from the League Council or the Hague court might settle an interesting point. In his reply to the Chinese protest, the Soviet Foreign Commissar admitted that Moscow had moved troops into Outer Mongolia for purposes of self-defence. A ruling in this case would involve the question whether there is a legal distinction between occupying admitted foreign territory for self-defence or for aggression. The moral difference, of course, is obvious. But when the Japanese first moved into Manchuria they also alleged self-defence.

Independent observers are inclined to accept at their face value Soviet assurances that they will eventually withdraw troops from Outer Mongolia, as they did voluntarily in 1925. The truth is that the Soviets can exercise all necessary control without military occupation. They have successfully monopolized Mongolia's trade and dictated her foreign relations for a decade since the Red Army was withdrawn.

Lengthy Text

Soviet troops unquestionably go into Mongolia only for the purpose of assisting in defense against Japan. The Mongol Red Army proved during the internal revolt of 1932 that it would loyally defend the pro-Soviet Mongolian Government against internal revolt. In the circumstances, the Soviets can sincerely promise to withdraw their soldiers in case there is no longer danger of foreign attack, and it is entirely likely that the pledge will be observed.

The Soviet Government in rejecting the Chinese Government's protest against the Russo-Mongolian protocol of mutual assistance, the text of which was published here April 8, issued a long, printed statement justifying the protocol's signature despite the 1924 Peking agreement which recognized China's sovereignty in Outer Mongolia, and this was followed by a statement

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Asiatic League Idea Spurned by Siamese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

DISQUIETING reports that Siam intended to swim henceforward in the orbit of Japan have been given their quietus by a statement by the Foreign Minister, Luang Pradit Manudharm, to the Bangkok Times, copies of which have now reached this country.

Luang Pradit was credited by certain Japanese newspapers on what appeared to be official Japanese authority with a wish to leave the League of Nations in favor of a purely Asiatic League under the auspices of Japan.

In his statement to the Bangkok Times, Luang Pradit denied the remarks attributed to him. He regards the idea of an Asiatic League as a "dream," he said. Siam, he continued, desires peace. The League of Nations may not have been always successful but it has achieved something towards the international co-operation for which he himself stands.

Coalition Cabinet In Belgium Faces Spread of Strikes

BRUSSELS, June 13 (AP)—Belgium received a new Cabinet today in the face of spreading strikes which authorities estimate have called out 50,000 workers.

The Government mobilized 2200 reserve gendarmes to cope with the strike situation.

After nearly three months of ministerial difficulties, the nonpartisan financial experts and one former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Paul Van Zeeland, formed a new Cabinet with himself as Premier.

It was a coalition ministry including six Socialists, five Roman Catholics, and three Liberals.

Dr. Van Zeeland first was appointed Premier by King Leopold on March 23, but he experienced difficulties due to various resignations by his ministers. His whole Cabinet finally resigned on May 26 and efforts at a ministerial compromise had been under way ever since.

Belgian King meets Communists; portrait drawing of Premier Van Zeeland: Page 4.

Paris-London Sanctions Pact Sought

Britain Not Expected to Act With Single Power on League Issue

Cannot Absolve Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 13—While individually several members—perhaps even a majority—of the British Cabinet would like to abolish sanctions, it can be definitely stated that no decision has yet been taken whether to urge either abolition or retention of sanctions when the League Council meets on June 26.

Though no official confirmation is available, most observers have little doubt that the French and British Foreign Offices have been considering in advance what is the next step to take. But any such consultations have been wholly tentative.

Sanctions Imposed Collectively

For one thing, the decision to impose sanctions was taken collectively at Geneva. Therefore, it is argued, it would be most irregular for two powers to come to a hard and fast decision in the opposite sense on their own account and away from Geneva.

As far as Britain is concerned there is the further difficulty that South Africa stands firm for maintenance of sanctions as its Prime Minister, Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, officially reiterated yesterday. Therefore any attempt to remove sanctions at this moment would split the British Commonwealth front.

What to Do Next?

Perhaps the chief obstacle, however, to removal is the problem of what to do afterward. It is unthinkable that the League should straightway shake hands with Italy and say it's sorry to have troubled her. And though Emperor Haile Selassie is no longer in Ethiopia there is still a large part of the country which has not surrendered.

There is also the difficulty that to remove sanctions without some positive act of disapproval might seem like recognizing that Italy has a right to wipe out an independent

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Italy Reports Gains From Oil Ban Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome, June 13

AUTHORITIES in Rome insist that the threat of an oil embargo has been fruitful of good results for Italy. The Chemical Corporation immediately began to examine the problems relating to the production and utilization of substitute carburants which could replace gasoline and set up a special committee for the purpose of pursuing the necessary inquiries.

This committee after 35 meetings, drafted proposals for a plan designed to ensure the fullest use of all available national resources in this field. It examined, in the first place, the possibility of increasing the supply of alcohol available for mixing with gasoline. The distillation of fixed quantities of saccharose and molasses obtained from sugar beets and cereals was arranged for and the location of stills selected.

In the second place, the committee examined the possibility of utilizing Italian lignite beds, whose content is estimated at some 420 million metric tons of brown-coal susceptible of hydrogenation. It selected the best beds and the business enterprises to which work could be intrusted. Steps were at once taken to give effect to the plans thus drawn up.

Foreign Policy of Blum Cabinet Fosters Close Collaboration

Backs Strong League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 13—France's new Popular Front Cabinet is making intensive diplomatic efforts to reach an accord with Britain on a common attitude toward the sanctions issue.

So far, however, the efforts have not succeeded, the Monitor is able to state authoritatively.

The French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, has proposed to the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, that a "Franco-British diplomatic conference be held possibly at Boulogne or Folkestone before the League Council meeting on June 26.

Formal Conference Approved

But the British Government is said to have discouraged such formal conference, and to have proposed instead informal conversations perhaps at Montreux, where the conference of the Dardanelles is to be held.

M. Delbos is known to have decided to base French foreign policy on the closest possible collaboration with Britain, and Premier Léon Blum is understood to be in complete agreement with him. Political considerations, however, are held to make it impossible for a French "anti-Fascist" cabinet to take alone the initiative in abolishing sanctions.

Furthermore, the present Government appears genuinely anxious to avoid weakening the League system of collective security.

Reform of the League

In French official circles Neville Chamberlain's recent address advocating region reform of the League

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WCTU Traces Rapid Revival Of Dry Hopes

Education and Evils of Repeal Credited for New Trend

Liquor Costs Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., June 13—The tide is turning in favor of complete legal abolition of the liquor traffic and ahead lies a new era of far-reaching progress which no propaganda of misrepresentation or political alliance with liquor and corruption can permanently prevent or defeat, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declared in her annual address to the sixty-second convention in session here.

This change of sentiment against legalized liquor grows out of a new program of education and out of the fruits of repeal. Marshaling facts and figures to back up her contention that cases of drunkenness and alcoholism have increased since repeal, Mrs. Smith charged that liquor's advertising experts frankly aim at youth and women and with such results that in 1935, 77 per cent of the women patients at a famous institution for the treatment of alcoholism were housewives.

Liquor and Schools

Material sent out by liquor-propaganda agencies to public schools and colleges receiving funds from liquor taxes is being studied by research workers under the direction of the staffs of ten of the larger American universities—in California, Illinois, Tennessee, Ohio, Washington, Wyoming, Michigan, Florida and Georgia, she declared.

"On May 6, 1936, the United States Bureau of Education reported that legal action in at least ten states had linked the support of public education with liquor revenue" said Mrs. Smith. "In other words, that the schools of these states are dependent, to a greater or less degree, upon the amount of liquor the citizens drink."

Blamed for Crime Toll

The mounting tragedy of liquor-bred disaster upon the nation's highways and the sure increase of the country's prisor. population since repeal are powerful arguments influencing public opinion against the re-legalization of liquor, while the contention that repeal is of economic benefit has, Mrs. Smith believes, worn rather thin.

"Last year," she recited, "the people of the United States contributed more than $2,600,000,000 to the liquor makers and dispensers for their wares. For the first three months of the present calendar year the records show a steadily increasing liquor bill which indicates that the total for the year 1936 will run close to $3,000,000,000—and of this amount the liquor traffic is expected to return in taxes to the federal treasury something less than twenty cents for every dollar taken from the people's pockets."

Yet, she charged the liquor manufacturers and dealers with not being satisfied with that volume of business, and pictured them as seeking additional purchasers among wives and American youth.

"Even this great volume of business does not satisfy the liquor men," she declared, "because many people in this country are not drinking. A vital reason for this 'unsatisfactory' total is expressed by one authority when he said recently, 'The people of the United States have developed, in the last 15 years, new dietary tastes which take the place of intoxicants.' During the Prohibition period the use of nonalcoholic fruit and vegetable beverage products grew so rapidly as, for the first time in our history, to bring into being a new billion-dollar industry in that field.

"Brewers list as their competitors not only tea, coffee, fruit juices and soft drinks of all sorts, but even the

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GOP Forces Begin Presidential Drive Under New Leaders

Wide World

John D. M. Hamilton
National Chairman of Republican Party

Shake-Up of Leadership to Younger Men and to West Is Approved

Old Guard Generals Line up Gracefully

Eyes Center on Landon and Knox—Hamilton Hailed as Brilliant Manager

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13 — The Republican Party faces November with confidence, but also with questions.

Leaders and rank and file delegates have seen at Cleveland the triumph of a standard bearer whose first race for the nomination was successful beyond any precedent in American party history. They have a platform which some Progressives—who went to the New Deal in 1932—proclaim with certain specific reservations is the most forward-looking document in the experience of the party. They have ample campaign funds; new, young, and skillful party managers; the known irreducible minimum of voters and party workers; and a target at which to shoot—President Roosevelt's New Deal.

At the same time, among experienced party leaders there is a curious reserve. For instance there is a distinguished ex-Senator who would not like to be quoted today. But a few days before the nomination—which he foresaw—the Senator said: "In Alfred M. Landon we've either got a Lincoln or a lemon, and I don't know which."

Hopeful But Not Sure

That remains the underlying attitude, the basic doubt, in the minds of orthodox party leaders. Their reservations were somewhat dissipated by the enormous success of the Landon nomination drive. They have nothing but confidence and admiration for the Farley of the Republican drive, John D. M. Hamilton. But still they are not quite sure. It will take some personal interviews, some campaign speeches, some appearances before typical voters by Governor Landon before they will be convinced that the party is really on its way to victory.

Among liberal Republicans, no such reservations exist. This group includes such men as Ogden Mills, Eugene Meyer of the Washington Post, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, J. Reuben Clark, former Under Secretary of State, and numerous others of wide experience.

Applaud Landon Telegram

To them, the Republican platform has merely kept up with the times. They do not agree with some few planks. But they applauded heartily Governor Landon's dramatic telegram to the convention, adding "must" planks to those already drafted.

The liberal group is convinced that advocacy of a constitutional amendment for social legislation by the states is the maneuver which will turn the Roosevelt flank and drive the President to the difficult ground of federal centralization.

Their philosophy is based on the theory of the state as the proving ground, the experiment station of reform. They would carry the Republican Party into more and more liberal fields, but allowing the reforms to be carried out in advanced states, gradually spreading to others, and where necessary, applied to groups of states by interstate compact, which they have mentioned in the platform.

Delegates Are Enthusiastic

The rank and file, and Cleveland may be said to have been dominated by the rank and file delegate, wearing a sunflower—are enthusiastic about their candidate. He typifies the average virtues, and they like that. They are prepared for unlimited enthusiasm as the campaign progresses.

Hard shell oppositionists, who would like to see the New Deal blasted with both barrels, are not exactly sure they like the candidate of moderation. He will have to talk violently at times to please them, while moderating his tones for the less extreme mid-roaders to whom his major campaign appeal is addressed.

The week's victory for Governor Landon brought its problems. Despite growing confidence, there is one acute problem still facing the party. It is defeatism—the defeatism which is generally attributed as the reason why Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan refused to take the vice-presidential nomination. Senator Vandenberg's role in this crisis in Republican history will need to be clarified by the party historians when all the record is in.

Not Flattering to Vandenberg

But in Cleveland today, the current versions of Senator Vandenberg's attitude are not flattering. Outward and visible evidence was that the Landon leaders tried as hard as men possibly could try to persuade the Senator to accept the second-place nomination. They were prepared to induce a "draft Vandenberg" movement in the convention which probably would have nominated him by acclamation. There was nothing they were not prepared to do.

Whether the Landon leaders could have obtained the nomina-

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Hamilton Heads GOP Committee: To Plan Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13—"The full committee will now stand adjourned," said tall, tired, but happy John D. M. Hamilton, new chairman of the Republican National Committee, "with the Executive Committee to convene in Topeka on next Tuesday."

That was formal notice that the center of gravity in the Republican Party has moved westward. It epitomizes what has happened in politics. It is the first time that the steering committee of the Republican Party has ever met in Topeka, or west of the Mississippi River, before. The party has only once before nominated a candidate born beyond the Mississippi, and in that case Mr. Hoover was a cosmopolitan whose home was in Washington.

But this week end, 16 selected men and women from the National Committee will be traveling on trains and planes a long way from Washington, a long way from New York. They will cross the Mississippi and the Missouri.

Decision to go to Topeka was reached at a meeting in the grand ballroom of a fine Cleveland hotel yesterday: very much the sort of place the Republican committee is used to meeting in, if it is not in even more comfortable clubrooms. The National Committee, on nomination of Charles D. Hilles of New York, the very chieftain of the "Old Guard," elected Mr. Hamilton the new national chairman.

In the very act of this nomination, a dash of irony was introduced. Mr.

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Roosevelt Mends His Fences As He Carries Fight to GOP

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL, June 13—President Roosevelt rested from three strenuous, and from his point of view extremely productive, days in a friendly Texas as his air-cooled private car sped him northward today toward the third move in his plan to carry an aggressive political attack to Landon forces before they have had time to organize for the campaign. He carried with him the vivid recollection of a million cheering Texans in Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Dallas and Fort Worth

He left behind a significant mend in Democratic Party harmony in the form of a rapprochement with the recently hostile inheritors of the Huey Long political machine in Louisiana.

Explains Foreign Policy

The last-named development was sprung as a surprise at a Dallas luncheon yesterday which witnessed also an extemporaneous statement of the President's foreign policy. He portrayed the United States as a living example of peace and friendliness to an hatred-torn world, but without any foreign entanglements.

The olive branch of the Long forces was tendered by Gov. Richard Leche, who told a select audience of prominent Texas Democrats that he hoped that "in November the Democrats of Texas and Louisiana will join in four more years of Democracy under our honored guest."

Greeted by Long Leaders

Harmony was forecast when a large delegation of Louisianans including both the Governor and Earl K. Long, Lieutenant Governor and brother of the late Huey Long, boarded the President's special on its arrival in Dallas.

In discussing foreign policy the President said the United States is willing to give foreign nations a helping hand, but "we are not going to be tied to their troubles in the days to come." He expressed himself as "worried" over excessive "armaments of war" in foreign countries, and said he was glad he had kept this country "with its feet on the ground."

He cited American national unity and the Administration's reciprocal trade agreement policy as two factors which he believed had had a helpful effect on international relations. While pledging a continuance of this policy, he implied that the United States would continue to lend its moral support to peace by setting an example, but not through any "entangling alliances."

Meanwhile telegrams began to arrive congratulating the President on his attack of monopolies delivered yesterday morning. His first move in opening his re-election campaign was his challenge to the Supreme Court's narrow interpretation of the Constitution on wage and labor laws delivered in Little Rock. The monoply speech marked the second. The third will be delivered tomorrow at Vincennes, Indiana.

Murray Is Named To Aid Organizing Of Steel Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—Preparing for a vigorous campaign of organization in the steel industry, John L. Lewis, leader of the industrial union movement, today announced the appointment of Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, as chairman of the Steel Workers' organizing committee.

Headquarters for the campaign will be set up in Pittsburgh, Penna., where the first meeting will be held on June 17.

"It is intended to prosecute a vigorous and efficient campaign of organization throughout the whole steel industry," Mr. Lewis declared. "Reports indicate tremendous interest and high enthusiasm among the workers in the industry, who are looking forward to the enjoyment of the rights of industrial democracy, which have hitherto been denied them. Likewise, tremendous public interest in the purpose of the campaign is being evidenced.

"The supporters of this great movement have no desire to discount the magnitude of the task of the possible opposition of the financial interests represented in the steel industry. Nevertheless, they believe that neither the corporations engaged in the manufacture of steel nor those in any other industry, whatever their attitude or whatever course they pursue, can long continue to withhold from American workmen the privileges which are theirs by every moral and legal precept.

"The right to organize and bargain collectively, and thus be enabled to voice their grievances and state their ideals, is the right of every citizen under the public policy of the United States."

Mr. Lewis announced that secretary-treasurer of the committee will be David McDonald of Pittsburgh. Other members will be Julius Hochman, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; M. F. Tighe, president, and Joseph K. Gaither, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Leo Krzychi, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; John Brophy, director, Committee for Industrial Organization, and P. T. Fagan, president, District 5, United Mine Workers of America.

Clinton S. Golden, heretofore regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, will be regional director for the Pittsburgh area, and Van A. Bittner, staff representative of the United Mine Workers of America will be in charge of field activities in the Chicago area.

Hoover Eager to Help Ticket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Reflecting the thought of a man who is perfectly content, former President Hoover is today speeding toward the Pacific coast "to go fishing." As he stepped aboard the Twentieth Century Limited, bound for Chicago, here yesterday, he reiterated that he was "entirely satisfied" both with the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention in Cleveland and the ticket headed by Gov. Alfred M. Landon, of Kansas, and Col. Frank Knox, of Chicago.

Mr. Hoover indicated a willingness to take to the hustings during the campaign and to help elect Gov. Landon and Colonel Knox if he were called upon by the new Republican high command.

"That is entirely up to Governor Landon and the National Committee," he replied to a question. "They will have to settle that; but I'll say this, that every ounce of energy I have is at the call and command of my party."

Asked specifically to express his views regarding the platform, Mr. Hoover recalled that for a year and a half he had been "conducting a crusade vital to the American people to regenerate real individual freedom in the United States."

"Election of Governor Landon is the next step in the attainment of that purpose," he added. "If you will look through the speeches I have been making for the past nine months, you will find that practically every recommendation I have made is in the platform.

"There is one or two items in the platform that I felt ought to be extended, but Governor Landon's telegram to the convention made that extension and made the platform complete."

Mr. Hoover's attitude was that of one to whom politics was off his agenda unless called upon to take part in the campaign. His immediate arrangements were to take things easy and go fishing. He had two invitations for fishing trips, he said, one from Montana; the other from Oregon, he did not know which of these invitations he would accept, but probably would have decided by the time he reached Salt Lake City.

"Aside from that I have nothing to think about," he said.

Mr. Hoover exuded good humor. He appeared happier than he had been seen here in a long time.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, June 13

Spain Blinks—Fascists and Anarchists Joining

Madrid—Spanish Fascists are the farthest Right of the nation's political factions; the Anarchists, the furthest Left. Consequently Spain generally blinks when it learns that these two presumably antipodal groups are drawing together. Yet there is a common denominator for each. They are both composed rather largely of intellectuals. Fascists bank on this fact to win Anarchists to the logic of Fascism. They also bank upon these intellectuals discerning the inherent wisdom of any kind of order when set against the inherent chaos of anarchy. The Spanish Government, baffled by this unnatural drawing together of the Alpha of reaction and the Omega of radicalism, strengthens its emergency decrees.

China—Unrest Shown at Many Centers

China has been churned to a high pitch of unrest.

A mammoth parade of 100,000 Chinese wound through the streets of Canton. In Peiping 3000 students demonstrated in the streets, shouting obstreperous threats against Japan, cracking leather whips, firing blanks. Farmers carried rakes and joined the parades here and there.

All this agitation is designed to goad Nanking's Central Government to take up arms against Japan. Japan, by shifting its aggression from the Mongolias to North China, seems to have aroused Chinese popular sentiment as rarely before. The Associated Press reports that the South China troops—which the Associated Press says were actually bent on making war on Nanking unless Nanking made war on Japan—have been turned back. Thus threat of civil war is relaxed.

Other kinds of pressure to elbow Nanking into war with Japan continues.

Danzig—National Socialists and Opponents Clash

Free City of Danzig—Sparks jumped across the powder keg that is Danzig.

A meeting of Danzig factions opposed to National Socialism was suddenly turned into a brawl with National Socialists, who had somehow gained admission to their adversaries' meeting.

This clash calls attention to what a complex and delicate problem Danzig injects into the European situation. Danzig—a miniature sovereignty in theory, composed mainly of Germans, its foreign policy controlled by Poland, its Government coveted by German National Socialists, its constitution guaranteed by the League of Nations Council—is struggling to maintain its constitutional government.

A Long Struggle

Since Adolf Hitler came to power, every effort has been made to convert Danzig into a totalitarian National Socialist state. To achieve this the National Socialists must mobilize a two-third vote to change or abolish the Constitution.

For two years the world has read charges of suppression by National Socialists in Danzig—suppression of Roman Catholics, of Communists, of the press, of Socialists, of Jews, in short, of all opposition to National Socialism. After two years the National Socialists declared virtually all

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Boston's News Today:

Investigation of Coal Complaints Called Haphazard
Racing Head Asks Closer Check at Tracks
City Prepares for Celebration of Flag Day
Sentence Monday in School Scandal Case

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

200,000 Greet Roosevelt In Rain at Fort Worth

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt came here yesterday to receive the acclaim of nearly 200,000 persons, who lined flag-draped streets and gathered in the rain at Marine Park to hear him.

From the depths of a covered touring car he smiled to the thousands who had braved the rain for a glimpse of him.

"My friends," he said to the cheering, soaked audience, "I am glad to come here because, as you know, I have a particular stake in Fort Worth—a son, a daughter, and a grandchild.

"It gives me something to think about.

Congressman Fritz Lanham presented him with a golden key "to the hearts of Fort Worth and west Texas."

A 21-gun presidential salute thundered greeting as the Chief Executive's party entered the city.

After an exchange of greetings, Mayor Van Zandt Jarvis handed the President a 10-gallon hat, gift of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce.

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Future as Air Hub Seen for Portsmouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—Langstone Harbor, Portsmouth, would become an empire base, and before long Portsmouth is going to be the "air hub" of the world, said Admiral Sir Roger Keyes speaking here recently.

Whatever the size of the aircraft, Portsmouth would be able to supply them with docking facilities and all that they needed. American machines in the future would have to come here, as well as those of Imperial Airways, Sir Roger declared.

Southampton was spoken of a short while ago as a possible base for the big flying boats now building for Imperial Airways, but the Portsmouth authorities are actively forwarding what they believe to be the superior attractions of their port.

Democrats May Try To Rush Civil Service Bill Through Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13 — The possibility arose today that the Democrats would offer and perhaps attempt to rush through a comprehensive Civil Service reform program in Congress, to meet the drive

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Council Parley Over Ethiopia Called June 26

GENEVA, June 13 (AP)—The League of Nations Council was formally convoked yesterday for June 26.

Four questions, it was officially announced, will be on the agenda of the session. They are:

1. The conquest of Ethiopia by Italy;
2. The Locarno Pact by which Germany, France and Belgium agree to respect each other's territory with the guarantee of Great Britain and Italy.
3. The establishment of Assyrians in Syria;
4. The consideration of an experts' report on slavery—including slavery in Ethiopia.

Ship on Maiden Volage

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP) — The Colonial Navigation Company added the triple-screw express turbine oil-burning steamer Comet to its fleet last night. The steamer, second boat added to the Colonial fleet for its New York-Providence-Boston service in the last two weeks, made her maiden voyage with a full passenger list.

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Roosevelt Maps Plans For Vigorous Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

"Mr. President," he said, "we want you to wear this hat in Fort Worth."

"No, it's raining," Mr. Roosevelt replied, "I'll wear it later."

Mr. Roosevelt was seated in the rear seat of the car with Mrs. Roosevelt and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt. Governor Allred and Amon Carter sat in front of them.

Occupying the driver's seat was Elliott Roosevelt, the President's personal attendant sitting beside him.

From Marine Park the Chief Executive went to the Fort Worth Frontier Centennial Grounds to view buildings being erected for the exposition opening July 1.

Co-operation of Women Urged by Mrs. Roosevelt

DALLAS, Texas, June 13 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt lauded the awakened sense of responsibility of American women in a short address here yesterday.

Women are conservers of the nation, and are faced with a new era in which wasteful methods must be eliminated, warfare between classes discarded and a spirit of co-operation developed, she said.

"We must learn how to work together. Instead of individualism there must be co-operation," the First Lady declared.

"As we look back, in years to come, on the depression, there will be several factors for which we will be grateful. First, we will be glad it was as severe as it was. In other depressions we went on until we reached the bottom. In this one the human values were too great; too many were involved. We could not go to the bottom because we would not have been able to come up again."

Virginia Restores Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 12—Restoration of full base pay to all State officers and employees was ordered by Gov. George C. Peery effective July 1, beginning of the next fiscal year. The chief executive at the same time announced that the 5 per cent general expense cut against all departmental appropriations will be lifted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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2. Add 102 4-8 to 597 3-6 and the answer will be 700.
3. Side, Ride, Rile, Rill, Will, Wall, Walk.
4. Platers, Psalter, palters, Plaster, Stapler.
5. If in excellency you excel and any envy you, essay to be benign and honest too.

Republicans Face Future Filled With Eager Confidence

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of Senator Vandenberg by acclamation will always be a question. The decision rested with Colonel Knox and his supporters, and the Colonel is a lifelong friend of the Michigan Senator. At 1:30 a. m. Mr. Hamilton tried to get in touch with Senator Vandenberg to promise to do his utmost to obtain this unanimity. He failed. Senator Vandenberg and his spokesmen reply that had they heard from the Landon leaders, the deal to accept the nomination—by acclamation—would have been sealed then and there.

Not only Landon urgings were brought to bear on the Senator. Col. Robert McCormick, owner of the Chicago Tribune and a power in the party, together with E. D. Stair, proprietor of the Detroit Free Press, and perhaps Senator Vanberg's most influential backer, called on him during the night of Thursday-Friday and implored him to run. That he was not persuaded by Mr. Stair's insistence is a surprising detail.

Felt Sure at One Time

At one stage, the London leaders thought Senator Vandenberg really would join them. In the early morning Friday they were convinced he would accept the nomination. So were most of the Senator's friends, including veteran newspaper men who knew him intimately and enjoyed his confidence.

But by the early forenoon of Friday, a scant hour or two before the convention was to meet for the purpose of nominating it became known that Senator Vandenberg was again determined not to accept.

Mr. Hamilton, the Landon manager, visited him and in an hour's talk implored him to consent. Senator Vandenberg was adamantine. In the hands of Bertrand H. Snell, convention chairman, for some time had been the letter, published yesterday, in which Senator Vandenberg made his decision definite.

Had at Last to Give Up

At last the Landon leaders gave up. They prepared to accept Col. Frank Knox, whose supporters had been anxiously and strenuously campaigning.

It was frankly recognized that Senator Vandenberg would have greatly strengthened the ticket over Colonel Knox. His eminence in the Senate, his ability as a speaker, his appeal to the voters, were all outstanding recommendations. Colonel Knox has many handicaps, among them his excess of zeal in seeking the Presidency, his journalistic rivals and enemies, and his alleged incapacity to attract the voters, as forecast in his nomination campaign.

But there was no choice. Colonel Knox became the running mate.

Failure to secure Senator Vandenberg is accounted the single real political mishap of the Landon board of strategy. In every other particular they have been on the whole successful.

A Poor Explanation

Yesterday, after the nominations were over and the delegates were moving homeward, Senator Vandenberg saw several newspaper men, and is quoted as saying without qualification that he would have accepted the vice-presidential nomination had it been tendered him by acclamation of the convention. That is not what the Landon leaders thought, or they would have handed it to the Michigan Senator on the familiar silver platter.

The Senator also is said still to talk critically and caustically of Governor Landon, his favorite quotations being:

"We've got a blank check." This was his favorite remark prior to the nomination.

Interpretations of Senator Vandenberg's attitude raise two points:

1. The claim that he believes the Republican ticket cannot be elected in November, and
2. The strong opposition of Mrs. Vandenberg. She makes no secret of her desire for the Senator to remain at his important post in the upper Chamber, and when interviewed in Cleveland, is quoted as expressing delight that he had escaped the nomination.

Will Do Best for Ticket

Such is the basis of the defeatist argument which already confronts the Landon-Knox ticket. Senator Vandenberg will, of course, do his utmost to reverse any mischief this week's developments have caused—wherever the responsibility lies. He will campaign vigorously and sincerely for the ticket. But it is an open question whether his unwillingness to take second place had not already done serious damage.

To friends of the Michigan Senator, there is a third reason for his attitude. It is personal disappointment at not getting the first place. He is quoted as saying, before coming to Cleveland and soon after arrival here, that he was "everybody's second choice," and anticipating a deadlock and swing from Landon, he expected to get the nomination as the leading compromise candidate.

Problem of Harmony

Things simply did not work out that way, due to the skill of the Landon managers and the underlying strength of the Kansas Governor's appeal to grass-roots delegates. The outcome would be seriously hurtful to the pride of any ambitious rival candidate, particularly when delegates pledged to him began to intimate that they felt like switching to Landon.

Such is the most authentic interpretation of the Vandenberg situation in informed Cleveland circles, and it cannot be denied that a real problem of party harmony has arisen for the future.

The Landon men shake their heads gravely over the situation, wondering what they might have done differently to put the nomination across and thus have scored a complete victory in every particular.

Borah Another Problem

Senator Borah is no less a problem. Whether he will take an intransigeant attitude—"take a walk"—as a result of Governor Landon's statement on the gold standard, and sponsorship of a minimum wage constitutional amendment, has not yet been answered.

But it is clear that two challenges to party unity remain. Oddly enough, the "Old Guard" is highly unlikely to offer any problem. They are well disciplined, orderly soldiers, these "Old Guardsmen," and they think on the whole they have a good candidate. They do not care if the platform is more progressive than they would have liked, that may get more votes in the country, they think, and whether the Landon administration is really progressive after it gets to Washington—if it gets there—is dependent upon many future events. The "Old Guard" never surrenders.

Leaders Express Satisfaction

As far as presidential candidate and platform go, the major party leaders here represent themselves even in private talk as being entirely satisfied. And they expect that in the end the question of party unity will be ironed out.

Then they will only have to worry about President Roosevelt and his own campaign. The Democrats have not begun firing yet. The President has an unchallenged reputation as a master politician. They have plenty of money.

But you could not find a party man in Cleveland today—or last night, either, before most of them had left—who would not say:

"Of course we're going to win in November."

As to private reservations—well, there are fewer than you might think.

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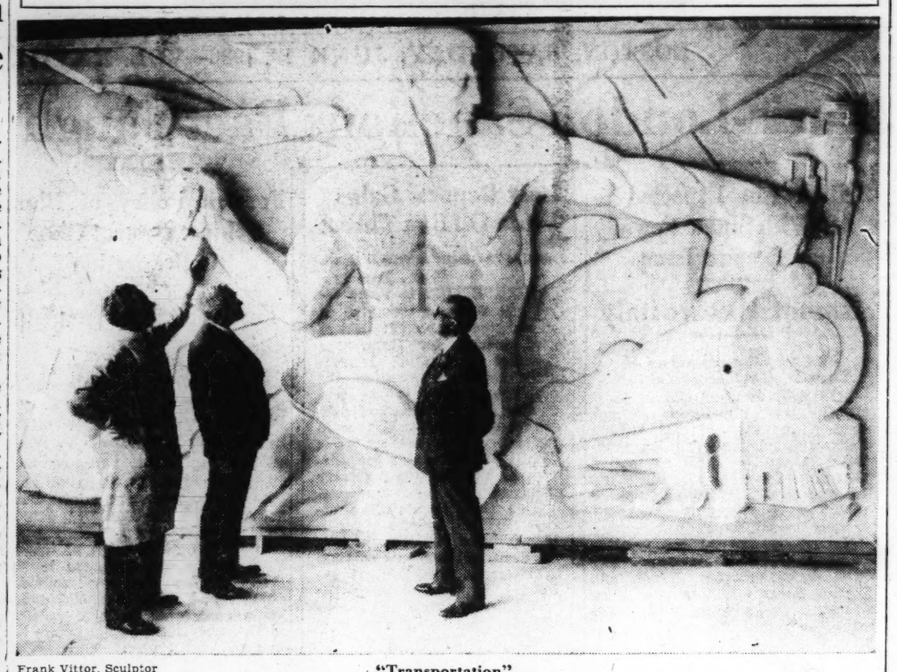


Frank Vittor, Sculptor — "Transportation"

One of the Four Symbolic Pylons Commemorating Achievements of American Inventor

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Danzig to be National Socialist. Then came the April elections in which the National Socialists polled only a little more than half the votes, far short of the number needed to abolish or alter the Constitution.

Yesterday's Victory

In the meantime the League achieved a signal victory in protecting the constitutional government of Danzig. Anthony Eden last winter led the League in urging a Council report that would condemn National Socialist activities in Danzig. Thus Britain took a firm position in behalf of the League in connection with a problem that did not immediately effect its interests. This offered at the time a partial answer to those who insisted that Britain espoused League fundamentals merely because Italy menaced its Empire holdings.

Mr. Eden engineered a stern Council report that forced National Socialists, who control the Danzig Government, to slow up their drive toward domination of the Free City.

In Doubt

The Italian conquest of Ethiopia and Hitler's remilitarization of the Rhinoland have detracted from the League's prestige. Should the League be seriously weakened, Danzig's chief guarantor of constitutional government would be jeopardized.

War Debts—Expectation of Payment Revived

The thorny war debt issue has come to public attention because of three facts:

1. The Republican platform adopted in Cleveland declares every effort must be made to collect the war debt.
2. The June 15 semiannual installment is virtually due and practically all nations but Finland have announced or indicated that they will default.
3. The French Premier, Léon Blum, recently raked the embers by suggesting that France might seek an understanding with the United States on this issue.

Paid and Due

The Republican Party platform set the amount of the war debts due at $12,000,000,000. This amount represents results of readjustment agreements which have cut about 50 per cent from the original debt. By June 15, 1931, about the time of the Hoover moratorium, the debtor nations had paid the United States approximately $2,627,580,898. The next June, when the moratorium was lifted, another $120,000,000 trickled in. Then, except for Finland's remittances, the debt payments ran dry. Defaulted installments have mounted to $1,165,423,332.

Debtors Case

In 1932 Europe threw up its hands and presented statements of its own indebtedness.

Payments became impossible, they said because of: (a) Stoppage of German reparations to the Allies. (b) Dislocations in currencies. (c) High American tariffs, which made it difficult to sell goods to America, the principal means by which one nation discharges its debt to another.

Impasse

Debtor nations since 1932 have agitated for a new debt conference, with an eye to additional revisions. The United States, whose approach to the issue has been as emotional as it has been economic, drew back from further negotiations, insisting that it would make no further reductions.

The Johnson Act was passed in 1934. It cut off further loans to defaulting nations. Desire to escape the restrictions of this act and find access to American pocketbooks again has motivated French overtures on the debt issue, many believe.

More Constructive Attitude Shows

From 1932 to 1935, America seemed content to leave the debt controversy unhealed, contenting itself with oratorical and editorial thrusts at American gullibility and European unreliability when the date of default came around.

But in this last Congress, efforts were made to enact measures that would facilitate settlement. Bills presented by Sentaors Barbour and McAdoo and Representatives Ellenbogen and Powers advocated commissions to negotiate new funding agreements. Senator Borah objected, saying the debts should be paid to the full face value of present arrangements. It may be Senator Borah's view that finds still another expression in the Republican plank.

Economists have expressed the view that the reciprocal trade agreements were whittling away tariff walls and improving the grounds upon which the United States might expect to collect all or part of the debts. Furthermore, pending currency adjustments, which must be made ultimately, perhaps soon if France goes off gold, may offer an opportunity for America to reopen debt talks.

Tribute in Stone Will Mark Genius Of Westinghouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, June 13 — Two hundred feet above the throbbing valley of Turtle Creek, skilled craftsmen are cutting a tribute in stone to George Westinghouse, the man whose genius converted this once quiet rural section into the center of one of the world's largest industries.

Stone carvers are nearing completion of the first of four symbolic sculptural panels, designed by Frank Vittor for the entrance pylons of the George Westinghouse Bridge on the Lincoln Highway at East Pittsburgh.

Inventor of Airbrake

Significantly, "Transportation" is the title of the first of these panels, as it was in this field that George Westinghouse made his first major scientific contribution by inventing the airbrake and founding the Westinghouse Airbrake Company.

The development of Turtle Creek Valley is further traced in the panels of "Steel," "Electricity" and "Pioneers." All are bas-reliefs, 10 feet by 18 feet, and represent the largest sculptural undertaking in Allegheny County in the past 25 years.

Four Phases Combined

In "Transportation," Mr. Vittor, a Pittsburgh sculptor, has combined four transportation phases and dominated them with a heroic figure of a man controlling the energy behind machines. While the design has a modernistic motif, Mr. Vittor said he had "attempted nothing in this work that cannot be immediately grasped and appreciated by the traveler."

In addition to the airbrake industry, Turtle Creek Valley also houses the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's main factories and the Pitcairn yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Hamilton Heads G. O. P. Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

Hilles gracefully made his nomination and sat down, his handsome face composed, with a dignified little smile playing about his mouth.

A political reporter for a press association came running over, tapped his shoulder, and said: "What's your name, please?"

The Name Is Hilles

His equanimity no whit ruffled, the man who is synonymous with conservative party control, gently said:

"The name is Hilles. H-I-L-L-E-S."

No fewer than 16 members of the National Committee failed of reelection or have been replaced by their state caucuses. The following well-known faces are gone: California, Mr. Hoover's friend Mark L. Requa; Illinois, Frank L. Smith, former Senator; Massachusetts, John Richardson, Mr. Hoover's supporter; Ohio, Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General and political manager of the Hoover Administration, for decades Ohio leader; Pennsylvania, David A. Reed, distinguished conservative former Senator; Vermont, Earl E. S. Kinsley, accounted another charter member of the "Old Guard."

In some of their places sit Landon men, notably Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. in Massachusetts. But the turnover this year has been unusual. Still further changes are expected among the officers of the National Committee, who are to be chosen in Topeka next week.

Committee's Power Only Nominal

Plans for the campaign there to be drafted may differ materially from those already employed under Henry P. Fletcher.

The committee of 16 going to Topeka has full power to select most officers, and make decisions, but authority will obviously rest in Landon-Hamilton hands. It, in addition to Mr. Hamilton, Ralph Williams of Oregon and Henry P. Fletcher, retiring chairman ex-officio, includes: George A. Ball, Indiana; Mrs. Bertha Baur, Illinois; Robert P. Burroughs, New Hampshire; R. B. Creager, Texas; Representative J. Will Taylor, Tennessee; Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons, Rhode Island; Walter S. Hallanan, West Virginia; Charles D. Hilles, New York; Mrs. John E. Hillman, Colorado; Daniel Pomeroy, New Jersey; Mrs. H. H. Sayre, Oklahoma; Mrs. Marion M. Scranton, Pennsylvania; Harrison E. Spangler, Iowa; Earl Warren, California; Ezra Whitla, Idaho, and Joseph W. Martin Jr., Massachusetts.

The retiring chairman, Henry P. Fletcher, let it be known that the campaign fund already approaches $200,000.

Manager of Landon Campaign Is Former Kansas Political Rival

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13 (AP)—The political friendship of Gov. Alfred M. Landon and John D. M. Hamilton, his campaign manager and the Republicans' new national chairman, is less than four years old.

For many years before the autumn of 1932 they were members of hostile factions of Kansas Republicans. Mr. Hamilton belonged to the conservatice faction headed by Dave Mulvane, veteran national committeeman. Mr. Landon was in the progressive camp.

Allies Since 1932

After Mr. Mulvane passed on in November, 1932, the state committee picked Mr. Hamilton to succeed him. Mr. Landon supported this move, and the two have been together since.

Mr. Hamilton served twice in the legislature, the second as Speaker of the House in 1926.

In 1928, he declared for Governor, and ran up against Mr. Landon, who managed the campaign of Clyde M. Reed, the successful Republican candidate.

Defeated in Primaries

In 1930, the voters turned the tables. Reed was defeated in the primaries. Frank Haucke, Hamilton's candidate, won and Mr. Hamilton was made state chairman. But the Democrats won the election.

Again in 1932, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Landon tangled. The former supported Lacey Simpson for the governorship. Mr. Landon won, and Mr. Hamilton was replaced by Frank Carlson as state chairman. Then came his appointment to the national committee, and peace between the two.

In 1934, Mr. Hamilton was made national committee's counsel and last year was called to Washington to assist Henry P. Fletcher, national chairman. He left this job to direct the Kansas Governor's campaign.

1936-GOP Planks-1932

By the Associated Press

Here is a comparison of the more important planks in the 1936 Republican platform with declarations on the same subjects in the 1932 Republican platform:

Relief

1936

"To end confusion, partisanship, waste and incompetence, we pledge: The return of responsibility for relief administration to nonpolitical local agencies familiar with community problems.

1932

"True to American traditions and principles of Government the administration has regarded the relief problem as one of state and local responsibility. The Republican Party indorses this record and policy and is opposed to the Federal Government entering directly into the field of private charity and direct relief to the individual."

Economy

1936

"We pledge ourselves to: Stop the folly of uncontrolled spending. Balance the budget—not by increasing taxes but by cutting expenditures, drastically and immediately."

1932

"We propose: To facilitate tic reduction of public expenditure and resistance to every appropriation not demonstrably necessary to the performance of the essential functions of Government, national or local."

Agriculture

1936

"We propose: To facilitate economical production and increase consumption on a basis of abundance instead of scarcity; . . . a national land-use program . . . protection and restoration of the land resources; . . . payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portions of such crops (with exportable surpluses); . . . Government assistance disposing of surpluses."

1932

"The fundamental problem of American agriculture is the control of production to such volume as will balance supply with demand. In the solution of this problem the co-operative organization of farmers to plan production, and the tariff to hold the home market for American farmers, are vital elements. A third element equally as vital is the control of the acreage of land under cultivation as an aid to the efforts of the farmer to balance production."

Tariff

1936

"We will repeal the present reciprocal trade agreement law. We will restore the principle of the flexible tariff. We will adjust tariffs with a view to promoting international trade, the stabilization of currencies, and the attainment of a proper balance between agriculture and industry."

1932

"The Republican Party has always been the stanch supporter of the American system of a protective tariff. The historic American policy known as the 'most-favored-nation principle' has been our guiding program. Any other plan involves bargains and partnerships with foreign nations as a permanent policy that is unsuited to America's position."

Foreign Affairs

1936

"We pledge that America shall not become a member of the League of Nations nor of the World Court nor shall America take on any entangling alliances in foreign affairs. We shall promote the great cause of international arbitration through the establishment of free, independent tribunals."

1932

"Throughout the controversy our Government has acted in harmony with the governments represented in the League of Nations, always making it clear that American policy would be determined at home but always lending a hand in the common interest of peace and order. The acceptance by America of membership in the World Court has been approved by three successive Republican Presidents and we commend this attitude of supporting in this form the settlement of international disputes by the rule of law."

Money

1936

"We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards."

1932

"We pledge the Republican Party to defend and preserve a sound currency and an honest dollar."

Utilities

1936

"We favor federal regulation of the interstate activities of public utilities."

1932

"We urge legislation to authorize this commission (the Federal Power Commission) to regulate the charges for electric current when transmitted across state lines."

Monopolies

1936

"We favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, as well as the civil laws, against monopolies and trusts and their officials, and we demand the enactment of such additional legislation as is necessary to make it impossible for private monopoly to exist in the United States."

1932

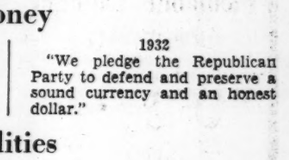
"The wise use of all natural resources freed from monopolistic control is a Republican policy, initiated by Theodore Roosevelt."

Congratulations From Hoover

TOPEKA, Kan., June 12 (AP)—Among congratulatory telegrams received by Gov. Alfred M. Landon was one from former President Hoover, which said:

"I send you my heartiest congratulations. You have a great task for the American people, I pray you will have divine help.

"Herbert Hoover."



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Labor Troubles Bring Threats To Close Plants

TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 13 (AP)—Picket lines which have been on duty at the Remington Rand plants here and at North Tonawanda for the past three weeks were missing today as workers returned to work in large numbers.

Although union officials would not comment on the action of the men who had been on strike, they made no attempt to keep the men from returning to work.

Both David Lozo, secretary, and Charles Cooper, president of the union, said that the picket lines had been withdrawn effective at 1 a. m. today.

Yesterday, Frank A. Hart, superintendent of Buffalo district operations, conferred with strikers here and announced that the plant would be moved to Marietta, Ohio, unless the workers returned today.

CHICAGO, June 13 (AP)—Threats to close plants beset by labor difficulties confronted participants in scattered strikes today.

The Homer Furnace & Foundry Corp., employing 200 at Coldwater, Mich., nailed the doors shut rather than meet demands for recognition of the International Moulders Union.

Reports that the Greenberg Shirt Co., where 240 workers have been on strike for a week in protest against a wage cut, would transfer to Georgia from Morgantown, W. Va., brought an offer to take a "reasonable" reduction.

A walkout based on union recognition entered its fourth day at the Brunswick-Balke-Collander Company at Muskegon, Mich. Union sources estimated 339 workers had quit. Owners asserted skilled hands remained on duty.

Labor chieftains calculated 2500 to 3000 men were still out in protracted strikes at stove works, docks, woodworking plants and a newspaper in Milwaukee.

At Minneapolis, where 600 millworkers sought union recognition at seven plants, the stalemate continued.

A "sit-down" strike of 225 ended when the General Electric Company, Schnectady, N. Y., agreed to discuss grievances.

The iron ore strike in the Birmingham, Ala., area entered the negotiation stage with the union seeking revision of the operator's order substituting a tonnage for an hourly pay base. Some 2500 were affected.

A four-months' strike at the Alma Mills, Gaffney, S. C., was settled. Details were not announced, but the plant, employing 250, will reopen next week. Three other Gaffney cotton mills, with 1000 on the pay rolls, have been closed several weeks. "Stretchout" system charges were at issue.

At Pittsburgh 150 employees of the U. S. Glass Company won a five-cent raise to 45 cents an hour after a two-days' strike.

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Snell to 'Notify' Landon in August

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio, June 13

IN ACCORDANCE with custom, the Republican National Convention designated Representative Bertrand Snell of New York to notify Gov. Alfred M. Landon of his nomination for the Presidency.

This post habitually goes to the permanent chairman of the convention. Senator Steiwer of Oregon, as temporary chairman, will notify Col. Frank Knox of his selection as the vice-presidential candidate.

Governor Landon's preference is understood to be for a "front porch" ceremony, probably in Topeka, Kan., in August.

Latest Digest Poll Gives G. O. P. 3 to 2 Lead in Binghamton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Republicans have a better than 3 to 2 lead over Democrats in the final returns from a straw vote made by the Literary Digest in Binghamton, N. Y., today. The magazine, which sees Binghamton as "a typical city in a doubtful state," made the poll in an "endeavor to glean any present political trends" by sending the entire electorate there straw ballots, and reports that among the Republican candidates, Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, leads his nearest contender by approximately 8 to 1, while, out of 2063 Democratic votes cast, President Roosevelt up for re-election got all save 33 which were scattered among other Democrats.

The Republican vote stood: Landon 2778; Senator William E. Borah, 376; Herbert Hoover, 146; Frank Knox, 59; Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, 122; Senator L. J. Dickinson, 13; others, 31.

Out of 80 Socialist votes cast, Norman Thomas received all save two.

Ballots were received from 5754 voters out of a registration list of 27,397.

Percentage totals showed that 61.27 per cent of these voters were for the election of a Republican President in November; 35.85 per cent for the Democratic candidate and 1.42 per cent for the Socialist candidate.

The Democrats won Binghamton in 1932 by a slight plurality, which, the Literary Digest recalls, was forecast by that magazine in its pre-election poll.

"Of the 2185 voting in this poll who signified that they voted for Roosevelt four years ago, 625 now indicate that they will vote for a Republican for President," the Literary Digest says in its announcement.

The Socialist Party gained 18 votes in the poll from the ranks of the Republicans and 27 from the ranks of the Democrats, the announcement adds.

Both GOP Candidates Bull Moosers in 1912

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12 (AP)—Both Alfred M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox, the Republican 1936 standard bearers, bolted the party to support Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1912.

Again in 1924, the presidential nominee left the party to support William Allen White in his unsuccessful race for Governor of Kansas.

In 1912, Landon's father was one of Kansas' "big four" delegates to the Republican National Convention. The others were Mr. White, Henry J. Allen, and Victor Murdock, all editors.

The four, joined by young Landon, went over to Roosevelt when he left his party. Taft was nominated and defeated by Woodrow Wilson.

Colonel Knox is reputed to have had considerable influence in persuading Mr. Roosevelt to run as a progressive. Colonel Knox became chairman of the party headquarters in Chicago.

Mexican Girl Wins College Drama Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 11—Miss Josephine Niggli of Monterrey, Mexico, a graduate student in drama at the University of North Carolina, was awarded the Roland Holt Cup for the best work in playwriting this year. The award was made at the annual "capers" of the Carolina Playmakers in their theater. Presented by Dr. Frederick H. Koch, the Holt Cup is given annually.

Miss Niggli has written a number of plays which have been produced by the Playmakers. She also has taken leading roles in a number of productions.

Landon Confident Voters of Nation Will Give Victory

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13 (AP)—The text of Gov. Alfred M. Landon's telegram to the Republican national convention, predicting victory in the 1936 campaign, follows:

Hon. Bertrand H. Snell, chairman of Republican National Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Chairman and delegates of the Republican Party assembled in national convention:

The message conveyed by the telegram from the convention moves me deeply. When the summons of which it tells is duly delivered I shall respond and, humbly relying upon Him in Whom is the source of all true strength, I shall take the responsibility. You have given me heart to face this responsibility by the splendid work you have done in your convention.

American Way

Your deliberations are the living proof that there are men and women able enough and brave enough to see the facts of our national problems and to meet them in the American way.

This is the spirit inherent in our party name. The Republican Party of Thomas Jefferson was dedicated to establish the rights and institutions of free men upon this continent. The Republican Party of Abraham Lincoln was dedicated to the maintenance of a 'government of the people, by the people and for the people.' You have dedicated the Republican Party of today to giving new life and reality to these eternal principles in the light of changing needs and conditions.

Accepts Obligations

Let us accept all of the obligations of this legacy and unite to make it serve as noble a purpose in our time as ever it served in the times out of which the earlier Republican parties were born.

We shall succeed by bringing to our task the same devotion to human welfare and the common good which inspired those in whose steps we now follow.

Your declaration of principles is a charter of political freedom and economic justice. It keeps faith with the cherished belief of our people in a future that will be better than the present or the past.

Let us put our trust in the courage and common sense of the American people, in their love of liberty and of justice—never doubting that firm resolve to repossess themselves of their government under a leadership worthy to serve the cause of our beloved country. And to prove our faith in the fitness of the American people to govern themselves, under a constitution of their own making, let us go forward to meet the issue in the example of Mr. Lincoln, who "always addressed the intelligency of men, never their prejudice, their passion or their ignorance." This is the road to duty well and bravely done, as I believe—the road that leads to victory for which we fight, and pray we may deserve.

Alfred M. Landon.

Telegram From Snell

The telegram from Mr. Snell to which Mr. Landon replied:

Governor Alfred M. Landon, Topeka, Kansas.

The Republicans of the nation in convention assembled on June 11, 1936, have just nominated you by acclaim as their candidate for the high office of President of the United States. This unprecedented vote of confidence in your leadership on behalf of constitutional government established by our fathers insures your triumphant election next November.

Bertrand H. Snell, chairman, Republican national convention.

World Distribution Of Flowers Helps Welding of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—The increased demand for the brilliant wild flowers and plants of South Africa is helping to bring many nations together in a common quest, according to Miss K. C. Stanford, of Bloem Erf, Stellenbosch, S. Af., who today completed the first lap of a coast-to-coast lecture tour.

Miss Stanford is a leeading authority on South African horticulture and her journey through the United States is literally leaving a trail of future flowers from her native land. The lectures have been arranged by the National Council of State Garden Clubs and are being followed up by the distribution of South African seeds.

Outstanding among the 200 varieties which her experiments have proved can grow in foreign soil are the wild gladioli with very tiny, delicate, fragrant blossoms and gay daisies which keep the garden festive even on days found excessively warm.

"For seven years, I have been sending the seeds of South African wild flowers and bulbs all over the world," Miss Stanford said. "With the exception of Russia, all nations have asked for shipments."

Party 'Literature' Measured in Tons

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio, June 13

THEODORE HUNTLEY, publicity director for the National Republican Committee, today announced some staggering statistics on party literature issued during the convention. His estimates were:

Paper used—14½ tons.
Individual releases—600,000.
Bundles of literature—7500.
Printed words—2,000,000,000.

Out for a Little Ride

© Harris & Ewing

John Cobb Nancy Jo Mrs. Alfred M. Landon

Mrs. Landon, Wife of the Republican Nominee for President, Takes Their Two Children for a Ride Around the Grounds of the Executive Mansion at Topeka, Kan. Nancy Jo Apparently Has Found Something Quite Interesting in Her Hands

The Eyes Have It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13—The Republican national convention of 1936 will go down in history for its revival of militant spirit, for the dramatic telegram of Governor Landon and for—oh well, for the look of chagrin on faces of newspaper boys trying to palm off copies of local papers declaring Vandenberg would be the vice-presidential nominee to the crowd which had just seen Colonel Knox nominated.

Cleveland had its high lights, but it also had its sidelights. In retrospect, it is perhaps the lighter moments of the convention that linger longest.

For the purposes of posterity let it be recorded that as 10,000 spectators trooped out of the big public hall they were met by newsboys of the Cleveland News with the big headline "Vandenberg seen certain as Landon's running mate," while the sheepish vendors of the rival Cleveland Press, showed a banner headline—"It's Landon and Vandenberg." In both instances there were big photographs of Senator Vandenberg.

* * *

One of the unhappiest groups in the convention was composed of individuals who had come prepared with nominating and seconding speeches which were never made. There are casualties of that sort at every convention.

It is something of an honor for a speaker to go on the major radio networks, to feel that the folks back home, mother and wife and children, are probably staying up to hear your voice in the speech you have practiced before the chiffonier mirror until even the baby knows the peroration by heart! One of the Borah delegates was thinking of this when Senator Borah released his group on Thursday. Fortunately, presidential candidates later ran for the Vice-Presidency, which relieved some of the pent-up oratory.

* * *

And while we are about it, it must be said that even newspaper men suffer from the same difficulty. Shall we make a confession? There is a 2500-word biography of Senator Vandenberg somewhere in the "files" of the Monitor today which would have appeared punctually with his nomination never came. That loses the vote of one writer for Colonel Knox, anyway. But look for that biography in 1940!

* * *

A more happy memory is that of a bearer of a huge metal horn, who came pursuing the rest of the band musicians, playing as he ran, in the wild triumphal march up to the Landon headquarters on Superior Avenue after midnight, immediately after the nomination. The march was a spontaneous affair; one of the few impromptu developments in a carefully, and on the whole brilliantly, managed convention.

The band started off with only half its players. Thousands of people swung in behind it, keeping step and singing. The rest of the band came hurrying after individually. This big horn could be seen bobbing in the distance; half a block behind, and its owner began playing, and contributing his rather doleful note to the music in front. He got in at the finish to the cheers of the crowd. He added that final bass without which the chords of "Oh, Susanna!" would have been incomplete.

* * *

Then there was the ingenuous reporter who interviewed former Vice-President Dawes. It was about the time when the vice-presidential nomination was causing trouble, and the whole anomolous position of the office was uppermost in the reporter's thoughts.

"Don't you think," he asked, "that the Vice-Presidency is a more important post than most people understand?"

Mr. Dawes declared that it was.

"And don't you think," continued the tactless reporter "that more care should be given in selecting the Vice-President?"

"Yes, I do," said Mr. Dawes. And walked away.

* * *

The most colorful stage prop at the convention was a covered wagon. It was a life-sized covered wagon of the old-time type, and it was drawn by two plodding oxen moving at two miles an hour through the busy streets. It was decorated with Landon insignia. There was another sign on the wagon, too, announcing that the equipment was for rent for publicity purposes.

The music at the convention had a way of interpreting the mood of the moment that was remarkable. There was the apparently spontaneous development of the "Three Long Years" song, based on the Steiwer keynote speech, to the tune of "Three Blind Mice." Again, when the crowd was roaring for Mr. Hoover's return, after his successful address, the band improvised its musical demand for his appearance in two alternate high and low notes—"We Want Hoo-vah!" It caught the spiritual import of the Hoover appeal also with immediate rendition of a couple of old-time marching hymns.

It had a song for everybody, from "Maryland, My Maryland," for Governor Nice, to "Where the Tall Corn Grows" for Senator Dickinson.

So far as known, it only made one mistake. It played the Roosevelt inaugural march, when Colonel Knox was nominated, "Let's Greet the Dawn With Roooosevelt," composed by the late Secretary of Treasury, Will Woodin. But that did not last very long. Every now and then, seemingly when President Roosevelt was mentioned, they would play, "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf."

* * *

What was the high light of the convention? Several newspaper men were asked that by a fellow journalist. All sorts of incidents were named, the Hoover speech; the feeling of Republican party revival and rejuvenation—but nearly all after a while came back to one thing, the dramatic reading of the Landon telegram right after his nomination stating his own forthright planks on gold, constitutional amendment and civil service, after the watering down of the Governor's views in the Resolutions Committee.

That telegram supplied the audience with one of the genuine thrills of the gathering. All sorts of speculation broke out as to the effect of it, particularly in votes on the gold affirmation after Mr. Borah's opposition, and the West's supposed antagonism. The final verdict seemed to be that Mr. Landon might lose some votes on gold, but he would win votes for his courage and character. Just where the balance would be struck, there was no foretelling.

As more than 1000 Republican delegates, with their families, aunts and uncles descended on Cleveland, prices started going up. Dollar dinners went to $1.50, hotel rooms commanded prices worthy of the royal suite and even the lowly hot dog in some establishments became a grilled frankfort with snobbish prices.

An increase in the volume of money, multiplied by increased turnover, added up to higher prices with Euclidian absoluteness. And higher prices so induced are frequently called inflation.

Kansas City Gives Hall for Lecture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The use without charge of Kansas City's new Municipal Auditorium for a free public lecture on Christian Science on Sunday afternoon, June 14, is being given to the Joint Lecture Radio Committee representing Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Kansas City. The lecturer is John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass.

The lecture is one of the first of its kind in the new auditorium, which, with movable seats placed on the floor of the arena, has a seating capacity of 13,345. There are accommodations elsewhere in the building for some 4000 more and a modern public address system carries the voice of a speaker clearly, not only to those in the main arena, but to those in other rooms when desired.

Mr. Dunn is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, but this year is on a leave of absence from his regular lecturing duties and the occasion here is a special one.

Vandenberg Pledges Aid

CLEVELAND, June 12 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, who declined to permit his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, said today he would "support with all my resources" the Landon-Knox Republican ticket.

Mrs. Landon Plans To Shun Limelight In Coming Campaign

TOPEKA, Kan., June 13 (AP)—Duties as mistress of the Kansas Executive Mansion engulfed Mrs. Alfred M. Landon tonight as the household settled back to routine out of which the nomination of her husband as Republican presidential candidate lifted it.

In one respect, however, conditions were not normal—Nancy Jo Landon, 4, and John Cobb, 2, were not pattering about the house, remaining during the day at the home of their grandmother, Mrs. S. E. Cobb. They spent their first night away from home as vociferous admirers thronged the lawn of the Executive Mansion Thursday night.

Refreshed, poised and calm, the attractive Mrs. Landon spent the afternoon answering a three-day accumulation of mail. During the morning she had her first press conference with a group of newspaper women. She said, however, she did not plan regular press conferences.

Of one thing Mrs. Landon was sure—she does not intend to take an active part in the coming campaign.

"My place is not out in front," she said.

Tonight the Landons dined alone as they did last night—an infrequent occurrence at the mansion where the Governor has a habit of bringing guests home for dinner.

15 Suspects Named In Black Legion Plot For Dual Slaying

DETROIT, Mich., June 12 (AP)—Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea named 15 men, including Arthur F. Lupp, Michigan commander of the Black Legion, in asking warrants today on charges of conspiracy to murder a suburban newspaper editor and a village Mayor.

Twelve of the men were named in connection with an alleged "blood pact" to kill Arthur L. Kingsley, editor of the Highland Parker, a community newspaper in Highland Park, Mich., and the other three were charged with a plot to slay William W. Voisine, Mayor of Ecorse, Mich.

The warrant recommendations followed announcement of a new statement by Dayton Dean, Black Legion "executioner" who has admitted he fired the shots which killed Charles A. Poole on May 12.

Mr. McCrea said Mr. Dean's statements were corroborated by confessions from Roy Hepner and Clarence C. Frye, who are held as members of the night riders' "intelligence squad."

Named with Mr. Lupp in the Kingsley case were N. Ray Markland, a former assistant prosecutor whom Mr. McCrea suspended, and Leslie J. Black, a suspended clerk for Judge L. Eugene Sharp of Common Pleas Court and president of the "Wolverine Republican Club."

Landon Adds to Fame Of Phi Gamma Delta

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—Gov. Alfred M. Landon was a believer in budget-balancing as far back as 1905, national headquarters of Phi Gamma Delta, college fraternity to which the Republican nominee belongs, has discovered from minutes of the Kansas University chapter.

The way young Landon proposed to have the chapter make both ends meet was to dispense with the ice cream course at dinner. His motion carried. At another time, however, his fraternity brothers were not so amenable. When they proposed to have two orchestras at their spring party, so that dancing might be continuous, Landon objected, but his chapter mates voted him down.

If Governor Landon should be elected next November, he would be the second Phi Gamma Delta in the White House. Calvin Coolidge was the first.

The accession to the Vice-Presidency of the United States of three Phi Gamma Deltas—Charles Warren Fairbanks, Thomas R. Marshall and Calvin Coolidge—led Mr. Marshall to tell Coolidge once, "The Vice-Presidency is a Phi Gamma Delta institution, Calvin."

Industrial Nationalism Held Big Constitutional Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 13—The world is moving so fast that it is difficult to adapt Constitutional law to the revolving wheels, Andrew C. McLaughlin, professor emeritus of history at the Universtiy of Chicago, author of several books on the American Constitution, and winner of the 1936 Pulitzer prize for history on his volume, "A Constitutional History of the United States," told university alumni here June 10. The old grads spent a whole week bringing their education up to date by listening to lectures of their well-remembered professors.

"One of the fundamental difficulties in the present trends," continued Professor McLaughlin in his address on "Shall We Retain the Constitution?" is that the framers of the Constitution provided for federalism as opposed to centralized nationalism and we are now met with a serious condition of industrial nationalism. This type of nationalism which has developed tremendously in recent years makes it difficult for the courts to draw the line.

Referred to Cattle

As one illustration of industrial nationalism the professor referred to cattle which were raised in Montana, fattened in Iowa, slaughtered in Illinois, made into shoes in Missouri, and sold to consumers in Florida. With this development of integral industrialism, he said, the country is trying to work along under a governmental system which still retains the characteristics of federalism, and of course, trouble follows.

But he would not advocate rushing quickly into any sudden change in the Constitution. "Patience" he claimed is one of the greatest virtues when there is confusion and trepidation. "Don't throw aside the gold with the dross," he said. "A change can come only after due deliberation and careful thought."

"Beyond all question, there is a broadening in the point of view of the Supreme Court and a greater recognition of the rights of the state legislatures to regulate hours and conditions of labor. The tendency in this direction has been so marked that the highest court is now more liberal than many state courts in which there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction in the last few years."

Minimum Wages

Referring to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court invalidating the New York State Minimum Wage Act, this authority on the Constitution admitted that he was somewhat "disappointed." A man out of work and looking for a job has little right to liberty of contract because he will have to take whatever wages the employer will give, he pointed out. The minimum wage problem as now left by the court is a very difficult one, he said, and he was not sure whether the nation could hurdle the obstacle without a constitutional amendment.

Professor McLaughlin declared that he did not agree with the Supreme Court's decision in the Adkins Case in 1923 which has now become a precedent for the most recent decision in the New York case. When the former decision was made, which held that the minimum wage law, in question, deprived both women and their employers of their constitutional liberty without due process of law, by infringing their freedom to make contracts, Professor McLaughlin said he believed, at the time, that if this question ever came up again the decision would be reversed. However, the court had recently used it as a precedent.

The two most distinguishing features of the Constitution, as Professor McLaughlin sees it, are the provision of a federal system, and the placing of government under distinct law. "Freedom, law, and democracy" are inextricably tied together, he said.

Law at Its Best

"When we consider law at its best," he concluded, "we must think of it not as something oppressive or handed down from the top or something superimposed. In fact, law at its best, is the crystallization of habit and custom of things that have worked out naturally as the product of people's own lives. It should not be interfered with by artificial tinkering. If we looked at law in this way we would not have so much anxiety about our present governmental problems."

Harold F. Gosnell, of the political science department of the University of Chicago, told the alumni who were bringing their college studies up-to-date, that the best way to thwart the present cry that democratic processes are not efficient in present-day government is to get rid of vote frauds.

Fighting present ballot-box stuffing, floating voters, and other fraudulent practices in voting is absolutely necessary to retain a respect for democratic government, he said. Discrediting democratic forms of government would not be so prevalent if the system of voting could be improved, he maintained.

Registration Law

"The recent passage of the permanent registration bill in the Illinois State Legislature is a great step forward in this State in the struggle against vote frauds, but we should not be too optimistic about it," declared Professor Gosnell. "This will help but there are still other ways of cleaning up the voting machinery. This bill will materially reduce the evil of voting under some one else's name.

"The next step is to eliminate the multiplicity of officers that the people must vote on. In Cook County, in a six-year period, for instance, voters have to make more than 150 choices. This means they should investigate about 500 candidates. This kind of system is not in operation in Great Britain. There the voter only chooses a few officers, but here we have imposed an impossible burden on the individual voter. Most American states are laboring under the difficulty."

He urged the abandonment of the party ballot for the one in which the candidates are grouped under the office they are seeking and not according to political affiliations. This system, he said, is now used in about 14 states. In the 1932 election, Professor Gosnell stated that 60 per cent of the ballots were straight tickets and indicated indiscriminate voting.

George C. S. Benson, associate director of the American Legislators' Association, urged a pushing of the civil service system up into the next higher category to take in still more important posts, and to bring in the emergency jobs under the New Deal into the civil service fold. We need more civil service posts corresponding to the permanent secretaries in the English Government, he said.

Jazz Age Demands Faster 'Magic' Tricks

BATAVIA, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—This is the "jazz age of magic," they say at the international convention of magicians here.

"Snappy, fast illusions, with action and plenty of it, is what the people want," John H. Davison of Ashaway, R. I., a veteran of 55 years in the game, explained.

He said "old time magic" with "linking rings, egg bag, rabbit from the hat and vanishing bird cage" was disappearing rapidly.

The magicians demand something better, like the act of Jack Gwynne of Philadelphia, who produces a mermaid from an empty crystal bowl. This act was voted "No. 1" by many of the magicians themselves who saw him perform it here.

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Desire for Peace Dominates World

Do the People Want War?
Last of Six Articles

Russia and Poland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—There is one question about Soviet Russia which is not difficult to answer, and that is: "Do the Soviet peoples want war?" The answer, as almost any observer in Russia would agree, is an emphatic, "No!"

"One cannot doubt that Joseph Stalin's growing prestige among Soviet peoples rests in large part upon their conviction that he seeks to prevent war. This conviction has drawn to his support millions of Soviet citizens who are indifferent to or even dislike Communism. These people believe that Stalin, in breaking with Leon Trotzky on the question of "world revolution," has adopted a policy more likely to keep Russia at peace.

Army "Intended for Peace"

In Russia as in other countries ruled by dictatorships, it is difficult to distinguish between official and public opinion. The Communists assume the right to control and direct public opinion as completely as they do industry and agriculture. The people usually think as they are told to think. A careless remark even in private conversation may lead to arrest or exile.

But the official attitude toward war is unquestionably popular. More than perfunctory applause greets official statements, frequently reiterated, that Russia's Red Army is intended for peace. The "Soviet patriotism" which the Communists have so persistently inculcated recently seems to have struck deep roots because the people believe they are asked to fight only for defense.

Insurance Against Attack

It may be said that Soviet peoples are so anxious for peace that they are willing to fight for it. They have been told, and apparently are convinced, that the sacrifices they have made, and are making, to build up vast armaments, will insure them against attack.

Thanks to the all-pervasive Communist propaganda machine, almost every Soviet citizen has some understanding of international relations as they affect his country, interpreted from a single restricted viewpoint. The Communists not only control all newspapers, books, the radio, but send speakers into every factory, office, school and collective farm. It is not surprising that one therefore gets pat answers from every type of Soviet citizen to most questions.

Exchange of Questions

For two days, the writer asked every Soviet citizen he met: "Do you expect a war?" He received remarkably similar replies from two officials, a cook, an engineer, a professor, a chauffeur, an actor, an office worker, a pupil in an elementary school. They might be summarized: "We are strengthening our defenses because we do not want war, but we are ready to fight if we are attacked." This is the official viewpoint.

But several persons, after making dutiful replies, asked the writer in turn: "And what do you think? Will the Germans and Japanese really attack us? Will we have to fight?" The questioners spoke very earnestly; they revealed anxiety to believe that war might be avoided, that peace is possible.

Sad Memories of War

The Soviet peoples have stronger memories of war's horrors than most other European peoples. The Great War in Russia was succeeded by civil war and allied intervention, which continued sporadically well into 1921. And the Communists, breaking up the old social order, waged another kind of war against large groups, such as the peasants, as late as 1933. A war atmosphere has accompanied the forced pace of industrialization and armament-building.

Now, for the first time since the revolution, there is a degree of relaxation. Life has become somewhat easier and more tolerable for the people. Their sacrifices, often involuntary, have yielded perceptible results. The thought of another war horrifies them.

Belligerent Statements

Whether Communist leaders are as sincere in their professed desire for peace as are Soviet peoples is open to question. There is a belligerent tone in several recent Communist statements. Kremlin spokesmen have declared on several occasions that Soviet armies will never permit war to be fought on Soviet soil, that the Red Army is the "army of the international proletariat," that Soviet Russia is the "Socialist fatherland" of all "toiling masses."

Such a viewpoint might be used to justify wars in defense of other Soviet republics, to justify sending the Red Army into other countries in case of revolutions there to support the "proletariat" against the "exploiting classes."

But there is little evidence that this notion has penetrated deeply among the common people of Russia, while there is abundant evidence that the people want to believe that the Red Army their sacrifices have created is intended to make peace more probable.

Articles in this series appeared three times a week.

Pacts of Nonaggression Backed by Polish Nation As Neighborly Gesture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—If it is asked whether the Polish people want war the answer must be a denial, made with the greatest emphasis. One may say that no country so ardently desires peace. The very position of Poland between two great powers who at one time partitioned her, and with exposed frontiers makes it paramountly desirable that there should be no war.

Poland has no desire for expansion. She has all she can do to develop her natural resources, to reclaim territory by draining the swamps and bogs covering a large area, to build new roads and railways and to develop her natural wealth. Nowhere in Poland does one hear militarist ideas expressed.

Preparation for Defense

The Polish state, before the partitions, kept up no standing army. She was guided by the fundamental that in case of need all her sons would be ready to defend her. The army that existed was continually reduced and thus Poland became an easy prey to her invaders.

The present policy then is preparation for defense in case of need, but with no idea of entering into a war unprovoked. All Poles are sincerely glad of the nonaggression pacts signed between Poland and Germany and Russia and their only hope is that they will be maintained permanently. The whole tendency of the foreign policy of the nation is toward good neighborly relations with all surrounding countries.

No Glorification of War

The attitude of the young people in Poland is significant. There is no enthusiasm for militarism, no glorification of war. There is no great interest in the former armed struggles for independence undertaken by Poles.

At the universities there are pacifist organizations, but, as one young man said, "Nobody wants war, only we are all of us ready to defend our country, in this sense we may say every Pole is a soldier."

This sums up the case. Poles feel they must have an army of defense but they hope that it may not be called upon to act. The ideal of moral disarmament finds many followers in Poland, in fact the first motion of the League of Nations respecting this was proposed by Poland.

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'If You or I Were Mr. Anthony Eden'

Sitting vicariously in the chair of the British Foreign Secretary brings the student of world politics face to face with many and varied problems, easier to discuss than to solve.

This is the first of three illuminating articles from London, which tell what harassed British diplomacy is facing and give a comprehensive view of world issues at the present moment.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Most of us, I imagine, indulge from time to time in the fascinating pastime of saying "If I were so-and-so, I should do such-and-such." So let's suppose for a moment that each of us is Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Well . . . ? And probably again, well . . . ?

"If I were Mr. Eden, I should back the League to the limit, close the Suez Canal and make every single Italian clear out of Ethiopia."

"If I were Mr. Eden, I should drop sanctions tomorrow and make the League a real League by bringing in Germany and the United States."

"If I were Mr. Eden, I should leave the League and work simply for Anglo-American co-operation."

And so on.

No doubt Mr. Eden would rejoice if he could just point a telescope at any single problem and say simply: "That's what I'm going to do." Maybe it would be a good thing if he could act in this way. In such a case it can be taken for granted that at least one of the three courses recommended above would be put into operation immediately.

He Must Consider More Things

But the trouble about telescopes is that when you look through them you see only one thing at a time. And Mr. Eden has to look at half a hundred things whenever he has to decide what should be done about any one of them. And even when he has made up his own mind, he has, if the question is an important one, to carry at least ten of his 21 colleagues in the Cabinet with him. In practice it is always more than that because if the course decided upon were distasteful to nearly half the Cabinet it could not be pursued with the necessary degree of conviction.

Bearing that in mind, let us seat ourselves in Mr. Eden's chair in his room at the Foreign Office and take stock. Fortunately we shall not be overawed, as we well might have been, by portraits of predecessors who have done great things for their country. Pictures of these people abound in the Foreign Office, but there is not a single one of them in the Foreign Secretary's own special sanctum, which is perhaps just as well—at any rate, for you and me.

Look at a Map

Perhaps we had better start by taking a look at the atlas. Here we are: Great Britain, an island with another island close to it, the Irish Free State.

To the east, the Straits of Dover and the North Sea. A bit narrow, these 21 miles at the narrowest. Calais 90 miles from London—45 minutes in an airplane. German frontier 250 miles away—say 2 hours by plane.

Supposing by any chance you or I as foreign secretary were to do something to bring French or German planes over London?

Not a pleasant thought. However, that's a matter we can look into later. For the moment let's keep our attention on the atlas.

There's the Rhine. If the French and Germans come to blows there, we have probably got to help France under that Locarno arrangement signed by one of our predecessors. And there's the Danube—under the League Covenant we may have to get England involved there, supposing Germany were to invade Austria or to attack Czechoslovakia as some of our ambassadors say she may do. Yes, we will have to watch out about the Danube. And then there's Memel; and the Dardanelles which the Turks want to refortify. What a mess! Why not clear out of Europe? And the League?

Why not, indeed?

Mediterranean Gateway

Talking about straits, however, let's have a look at Gibraltar—the gateway of the Mediterranean to our sea high-road to the East. No trouble there, thank goodness. But Malta—say, half an hour by bombing plane from Sicily or Tripoli. Egypt and the Suez Canal, three to four hours by plane from Tripoli. Aden, a couple of hours or so from either Massawa or Addis Ababa. Not too good a hedge for a high-road. By now you and I are probably beginning to wish airplanes had never been invented.

Here we are at India. Internally, that is a problem for our colleague, the Marquis of Zetland, on the south side of the quadrangle. But India has neighbors. One of them is Russia. Another is China.

Russia . . . seems to have her hands full elsewhere today—unlike the Russia Kipling wrote about. China, ditto . . . both mainly with Japan.

Japan!

Now we've said it—Japan. Japan with her raw materials problem, her overproduction problem, her overpopulation problem, her growing navy, her efficient and restless army. Supposing something we did upset Japan and she gave up her push into North China and turned southward—to Hong Kong, to Singapore, to India, or to Australia?

Our finger traces back along the route by which succor would normally come to these distant British outposts—through the Straits of Gibraltar, between Sicily and Italian Tripoli, through the Suez Canal, past Italian Eritrea. Supposing something happened to close that route temporarily? That would mean going round the Cape of Good Hope—an extra 7000 miles. Could the fleet get to Singapore in time? Could it be supplied round the Cape after it had arrived? We make a mental note to ask our colleague at the Admiralty.

But whatever his answer, it is axiomatic that it would be highly desirable to avoid having trouble with Japan and Italy at the same time, unless we were quite certain of having some powerful friends to back us up.

Incidentally, doesn't that make it pretty difficult to clear out of Europe or the League? Supposing we did so and France and Italy got together in the Mediterranean with a fleet larger than ours?

Then There Is Trade

Having registered another mental note, we go back to the Far East. Haven't we got a lot of trade interests in China? How are they being affected by Japan's walking off with Manchuria? And by her moves round Peking? What are we going to do to keep our end up?

Is there any hope of getting a common front with the United States on Far Eastern affairs?

And so on.

What does Australia think about the situation? Australia is not only far closer to the scene than we are, but being a Dominion is entitled to pursue her own foreign policy. You and I—and Mr. Eden—can't do just as we like in Empire affairs, as our predecessors did. Each Dominion nowadays paddles its own canoe, although it relies for defense mainly on the British Navy, Army and Air Force. If we monkey with Japan's trade in China, or elsewhere, she may not go on buying her wool in Australia and then we shall have the Australian High Commissioner, Mr. Stanley Bruce, coming round to call on us. Nice fellow, Cambridge rowing Blue, and all that. But quite capable of sticking to his guns in a matter of foreign politics.

More Sympathy

By the time our moving finger has gone eastward across the Pacific, you and I will probably be feeling a little sympathetic toward Mr. Eden. All the more so, perhaps, as he, like all British Cabinet Ministers, has a real hankering after close co-operation with the United States. But with so many other problems on hand, and America rather particularly interested in America, what can he do?

The trouble is, it just seems impossible for him to get away from his world responsibilities. British interests are dotted about the seven seas and the six continents. Before leaving the League to stew in its own juice, Mr. Eden has to decide whether the juice will then boil over and stew him. Before dropping sanctions he has to make up his mind what will then happen to the League and what the Dominions, for instance, will have to say if anything does happen. Before closing the Suez Canal he has to work out intricate permutations and combinations about what will happen in Europe and the Far East, if Benito Mussolini should really "reply to acts of war with acts of war."

And, by the way, what precisely would happen? Nobody of course really knows. But let us turn Mr. Eden out of his chair again tomorrow and see what we think about it.

Specially drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

British Foreign Office
Here Is Where the Young Foreign Secretary of the British Empire Sits for Many of His Important Conferences With World Statesmen

Graham Plan Voted At North Carolina U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The "Graham plan" to concentrate the schools of engineering at the Raleigh unit of the Greater University of North Carolina was sustained by the board of trustees, 50 to 24, at a meeting held in Greensboro, N. C. An effort to reopen the question failed.

In the general discussion that preceded the vote there were protests against moving the engineering school from Chapel Hill unit to the State College unit here.

Dr. Frank Graham, university president, defended the concentration movement. We would not make technological and engineering separations between Raleigh and Chapel Hill," he said, "but rather a concentration at Raleigh of the agricultural, industrial and engineering schools, as parts of a stronger united university devoted to the training of youth in excellence and to building the highest levels the manifold life of all our people."

Alaska Forests Burn

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, June 12 (AP)—Fires rolled through timber areas in several parts of Alaska last night as unseasonable heat gripped the territory. Both fires and floods were reported in the uper Kuskokwim country—a sub-Arctic inland area between Anchorage and Nome.

Britain Not Expected To Drop Joint Action

(Continued from Page 1)

state and member of the League off the map in defiance of all other members of the League.

Unanimity Required

One possible course which has been advocated in influential circles is that the League should remove sanctions and simultaneously eject Italy from the League. Here again there are difficulties, however, because it isn't by any means certain whether it would be possible to obtain the necessary unanimity among members of the Council.

Meanwhile it is now clear that whatever is done at Geneva there will be no early restoration of the Stresa Front of Italy, Britain and France. Indeed diplomacy is at present working overtime in an attempt to induce Germany to reply to the British questionnaire before the League Council meets.

Approach to Germany

There is a very definite effort in fact to replace the Stresa Front as far as Western Europe is concerned by an agreement between France, Britain and Germany.

This naturally isn't much to the liking of some of France's eastern friends, notably Soviet Russia. Therefore any such development has to be carefully tied in with moves for the appeasement of Soviet-German tension.

Rumors Minimized

The possibility of Italy's successfully wooing Germany and carrying her off under Britain's nose, of which so much has been heard in recent weeks from Rome and even from Paris, are not taken seriously here.

In the first place it isn't seen how Premier Benito Mussolini and Reichführer Adolf Hitler could reach a compromise over Austria.

Again the trip Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, is now taking to the Balkan capitals is interpreted here as an attempt to consolidate the trade gains Germany recently made at Italy's expense in that part of the world—thanks to sanctions.

Sanctions Transferred Trade

While the trip may also be interpreted as an indication that sanctions may not go on much longer, it also is regarded as striking proof of the fact that in the past six months sanctions have resulted in transferring a considerable part of Balkan export trade which was formerly in Italian hands to the hands of Germany.

When sanctions finally go there is expected to be a fierce struggle between the two countries which, it is believed, precludes any close diplomatic cooperation for the time being.

Thomas Opens Campaign With Roosevelt Attack

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The powers of the Supreme Court became today a leading issue in the Socialist Party's campaign for the Presidency.

Norman Thomas, the party's candidate, launched the campaign with an attack on President Roosevelt for not making "one specific proposal to deal with the problem of the Constitution and the Court." Referring to the President's speech in Little Rock, Ark., Mr. Thomas said:

"Mr. Roosevelt makes an ingenious use of an historical occasion to criticize by inference the Supreme Court. He dared not make one specific proposal to deal with the problem of the Constitution and the Court."

Venezuela Strikers Jailed After Rioting

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 12 (AP)—Strong governmental efforts to break a general strike landed a committee of workers in jail at Maracaibo today.

The walkout, called in protest against a law to suppress extremists, broke yesterday in the capital and at Maracaibo. Uncontrolled demonstrations, during which shooting was reported, were followed by wholesale arrests.

Officials seized Communists and placed them in "protective custody" while other Leftists went into voluntary hiding. Oil workers, including many from the Lake Maracay field, joined the strike.

Strikers Abandon French Factories; Will Resume Work

Paris, June 13 (AP)—Thousands of erstwhile strikers, some chanting the Marseillaise and others the Internationale, paraded in honor of their "strike victory" today as a preliminary to returning to work.

Some of them decorated their clothes with poppies, others wore red ribbons.

The capital largely had resumed its normal appearance, with all cafés, restaurants and hotel strikes settled.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 13—Evacuation of factories by strikers in the steel industry today appeared to signify the beginning of the end of France's "stay-in strike" movement.

Following passage by the Chamber of Deputies of the 40-hour week law, and after the Government had made clear its intention of preserving order in the streets, by force if necessary, strikers in most industries agreed to return to work at once.

Negotiations Show Progress

Only one new strike broke out today—that of hairdressers and barbers—and although certain other conflicts still continue, the negotiations are believed to be making good progress.

Settlement of the strike in the metallurgical industries—which includes motor works—seems to have broken the back of the movement. The collective bargaining contract was signed yesterday, giving full satisfaction to the workers' demands, and work is to be resumed Monday.

Paris Near Normalcy

Optimism prevails in Paris today where affairs are now almost back to normal. There is still an undercurrent of uneasiness at possible consequences of the strike on the cost of living and on the franc, but for the moment France appears to be emerging happily from the menacing shadow of serious social disturbances.

Acceptance of accords was urged upon the workers by Maurice Thorez, a Communist leader, who asserted that they must "learn how to end a strike the moment essential demands are met."

French Policy Fosters Close Collaboration

(Continued from Page 1)

has caused some concern on this score. It is pointed out that while France favors regional pacts of mutual assistance, the French scheme envisages these regional pacts as reinforcing—not replacing—the existing collective security system inscribed in the League Covenant.

Some French observers see in the evolution of Britain's policy a fulfillment of Sir Samuel Hoare's warning of last September to the effect that if collective security failed in the Italo-Ethiopian issue Britain would burn her bridges with the Continent.

In Same Direction

The general impression, however, is that French and British views on collective security are not as far apart as they seem superficially, and that at present they are tending to evolve in the same direction.

Thus although no formula has yet been found for solution of the sanctions dilemma the feeling in Government circles here is that if Mr. Eden and M. Delbos can confer fully and frankly before the Geneva meeting some joint plan of procedure will result.

Democrats Arrange Nomination Ceremony

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (AP)—Both the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the Democratic Party will make their acceptance speeches at a huge outdoor meeting planned for the night of June 27, as the closing event of the party's national convention.

W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, announced arrangements for the ceremonies after a conference with other officials yesterday. Franklin Field, University of Pennsylvania Stadium, will be the scene of the double notification.

"The men who will notify the nominees will be there to present them," Mr. Morgan said. "Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas will notify the presidential nominee, and the vice-presidential nominee will be notified by Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky.

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Conditions in Europe Found Having Their Effect on Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—"The European artist wants more than anything else tranquillity," said Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of Fine Arts of Carnegie Institute, as he landed in New York on board the Manhattan. He was returning from a three months' trip to Europe.

"And well may he want tranquillity," continued Mr. Saint-Gaudens, "for these years are not fortunate ones for the European artist. An artist to succeed needs a background of matured and cultured interest, and a patron with superfluous wealth to sustain him economically and encourage him imaginatively. This . . . irresponsible straining of international social orders toward better but ill-comprehended things does not fertilize the field in which the art of painting has its roots."

Mr. Saint-Gaudens went abroad early in March to select some 210 paintings for the 1936 Carnegie International which will open in Pittsburgh next October. He visited England, Germany, Italy, Spain and France. These countries and the United States will make up this year's International. There will be about 90 paintings from the United States.

Germany Waiting

"I began my search for paintings in Germany this year. More than anything else these days the visitor feels that for all its aggressive exterior Germany at heart is waiting. The real difficulty with present-day art in Germany lies deeper than in any day-to-day political situation. It is largely economic.

"Italian art has more strength, but strength reinforced by government and not by private assistance. The country is determined and calm despite sanctions. Money does not exist these days in Italy for picture purchase. However, the powers that be understand well the part art played in the grandeur that was Rome, so among their many official orderings they order art. They see to it that their first 15 painters are supported. Some they make 'Excellences' and members of the Academy, like Carena. To others like Ferrazzi they give commissions to paint frescoes. Italian art will give a good account of itself in Pittsburgh.

Opposite in Spain

"Quite opposite is Spain. Certainly disturbances exist in Spain, but by and large the pot of Spanish social life boils fortunately. Anyhow through all its political bickering the Spanish business man has at least prospered, and therefore the Spanish artist has neither crawled back under his chilly north light like the German, nor depended for support on political power as in some other countries of Europe.

"England is the only country which I know that appears for the moment self-satisfied. We were in England for the opening of the Royal Academy. I speak of the Royal Academy because it represents British art more than any other academy of art represents the art of any other nation. The present Academy knows what it wants and seeks it with an assurance, an amused cheerfulness, a fresh point of view and a realization of the strength and discretion of its own public.

France in Jitters

"France, which for so long a period has loomed so large in the art world, was the last country I visited. France is not only disturbed by political and economic problems, but it has a bad case of visual jitters after the debauch of the pre-depression decade. Paris, which after all is the heart of French art, is everlastingly bewildering, not only to the stranger, but also to the French.

"The Carnegie Institute writes each year, as it were, a chapter in contemporary art. We are always on the lookout for new material. This year almost one third of the painters will be new. That will make for discussion and will give us a forecast of the future of painting. Eventually something significant is bound to happen, but it has not happened yet and it will not happen until there comes over the horizon that new, young, reconstructed social order demanding its own. Therefore we must keep on gleaning our wheat from our chaff so that the awaited exceptional kernel will be sure to sprout in some obscure corner before our civilization is too old to appreciate it."

St. John's Gives Aid To Hungry Fishermen

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 13 (AP)—The Newfoundland Secretary for Public Health answered a plea of hungry Trepassey fishermen yesterday and ordered two weeks' rations for the small coastal community.

Trepassey's dire need, however, was not an isolated case. There were reports of 75,000 of Newfoundland's slightly less than 300,000 population on a dole apparently insufficient to feed them properly.

The list of needy grew hourly and delegations from small fishing ports walked wearily into St. John's seeking government aid.

Newfoundland fishermen have been unable to get credit from the stores that supply their fishing needs and the government, until today, was reported unable to aid them.

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China Is in Line For Former Seat In League Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—While there is much talk in League circles of a thorough reform of the Geneva institution—whether in the sense of a "strengthening" of the Covenant in the material sense, or the return to the former conception of a conciliatory organization—the vexed question of representation on the Council has again been studied. It may come up at the meeting set for June 26.

As a result of recent discussions it appears likely that China will once more be admitted to the Council. At present, with the defection of Japan, Asia is altogether absent from the executive organ of the League. If there is to be any pretense at universality, this is obviously an error. Yet at the last Assembly, there was a vote adverse to the candidature of China.

Three Classes of Seats

There are three categories of seats. The great powers sit permanently. Countries like Poland and Spain sit semipermanently—that is to say, they are regarded as reeligible. The others must take their chance of being elected.

More and more the countries which must retire at the end of three years are grouping themselves, in order to obtain indirect representation. The Little Entente, for example, is always on the Council, for Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia have agreed to support each other in turn. The northern nations have a similar understanding. There is no reason why the system should not be extended, so that groups of countries will at all times find their interests entrusted to one of their number.

Some Left Isolated

This method, however, would leave out of the picture those countries which are, in the nature of the case, somewhat solitary. Thus, how are Austria and Hungary to obtain seats?

The present members of the council are: Argentina, Great Britain, Spain, France, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Chile, Australia, Denmark and Ecuador.

The committee on the composition of the Council met under the chairmanship of M. Rocco (Italy), and decided to propose to the council that "the number of nonpermanent seats which would again be nine in September, 1936, should be raised provisionally to eleven. The proposed increase would include the seat provisionally created in 1933 and at present occupied by Portugal. This seat would be intended for European states not belonging to any group. The second nonpermanent seat proposed by the committee would be intended for Asiatic countries and in the committee's view might be allotted to China.

Length of Terms Debated

"Two views were put forward as regards the period for which these seats should be held," the committee reported, adding: "some members thought that the necessary freedom should be left to the Council and Assembly to meet the possibility of a general reform of the Council being introduced within a short period; they accordingly recommended a period of one year.

"Others considered that it should be three years—the normal term for a period of office on the Council—seeing that the existence of such a seat could not hinder the reorganization of the Council if this reorganization were carried out before the end of the three-year period.

"The committee, by nine votes to five, with two abstentions, decided in favor of the second propsal."

Await Action of Members

It was, it should be added, clearly laid down that the recommendations do not engage the governments. The report should be regarded merely as a contribution by the "experts." Nevertheless, there is good reason to believe that it will be accepted.

There were various objections raised to the enlargement of the Council. The larger the Council, the less effective it may prove to be. Big bodies tend to the formation of inner circles which take over the real directorship, and the idea of equality is destroyed.

France, Spain, Argentina, Italy, and Roumania were in favor of shortening the period for which the new mandates on the Council might be conferred. They thought they should be limited to one year. Poland and Canada abstained. The majority considered that three years was not excessive.

The upshot is that China has every prospect of returning to the Council. For the seat now occupied by Portugal, there will be a stiff contest. The Baltic countries hove joined together, and hold that one of their number should receive a place. They put forward Latvia. But precisely at this moment Austria advances its claim. As a country which does not belong to any established group, it thinks it should not be perpetually left outside, in accordance with the notion of "equality of rights."

Affected by Sanctions

Needless to say this view is disputed by those who consider that Austria—together with Hungary—has failed to fulfil its duties in the application of sanctions to Italy.

Another point of interest is the offer of M. Motta, who directs the foreign policy of Switzerland, to include Socialists in the Swiss delegation this year, on condition that they observe the necessary discipline.

Clearly, no country can have a delegation which is divided. If decisions are taken they must be accepted by the whole delegation, even by those who have previously taken a contrary view. Will the Socialists agree to these directives? It is intimated that they will, and that if they are chosen by the Swiss they will present a united front on foreign policy in the League.

War Debts Default Moves Merrily On

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 13

TWO more nations—Yugoslavia and Lithuania—notified this government yesterday they would default anew on their semi-annual war debts payments to the United States.

Yugoslavia, which owes $350,000 as its June 15 installment, thereby increased its total indebtedness in arrears to $1,500,000. Lithuania, from which $166,441 is due Monday, ran its amount of unpaid balances up to $942,761.

WCTU Sees Revulsion To Liquor Growing

(Continued from Page 1)

20,000,000 automobiles and 15,000,000 radios of our country."

She further attacked the statement that the increased liquor traffic has given added employment to thousands of men, added tonnage to transportation totals, has purchased raw materials from the American farmers, and is consuming fuel and power, as a mask to the "real robbery of American industry, labor and producer alike, with the thinnest sort of economic veneer."

Educational programs that steadily hammer home these and other facts concerning the liquor traffic, coupled with prayer and the faith that motivates the fight against legalized liquor, assure ultimate victory, in Mrs. Smith's judgment.

The decrease in public school attendance since 1933-34 Mrs. Smith laid partly to the repeal of Prohibition.

Schools and Liquor

"While thousands of schools were closing their doors and while teachers were going unpaid," the Union's president declared, "liquor stores, by thousands, were opened, and thousands of state bartenders were employed at higher average salary than the discharged school teachers."

As to the growth of the Prohibition movement in the United States today Mrs. Smith said

"We do not deceive ourselves as to the power that political support and money can and do give, but there are many who advocated return of liquor who are now discontented at the results. There is a resurgence of sentiment for complete abolition of the evil thing."

The W. C. T. U. president declared that she believed that the American people are united in their desire for peace and that they are opposed to such expenditures as the 1935 appropriations for the army and navy, reaching the billion dollar mark for the first time in history. Intelligent expression of Christian citizenship is requisite for a definite peace policy as well as for the banning of legalized liquor.

In her recommendations to the convention, Mrs. Smith pointed out that the objectives of the W. C. T. U. are of interest to many other groups and citizens not organized. She asked that in certain efforts their co-operation be sought, that the W. C. T. U. share its information and give opportunity for serivce to others to the end that results might be obtained.

Funds Show Gain

For the sixty-second year the financial records of the W. C. T. U. show that the movement is in a thoroughly solvent condition, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, national treasurer, said in her annual report to the convention this morning. Up to June 1 there has been paid into the treasury dues for 35,114 more members than had been received at this same time last year. The Willard Centenary Fund has grown steadily toward the $500,000 minimum set for the five-year program and New York leads thus far in the total amount raised for it. Nevada was the first state in the Union to send in full apportionment of the fund, and Hawaii and Florida have also sent in their full quotas.

Highway signs throughout the country, the development of the educational liquor advertising campaign featuring Amelia Earhart and other striking themes, and newspaper cooperation which is beyond expectation are outstanding in the organization's concerted drive for better understanding of the liquor problem.

The spiritual emphasis laid upon all phases of the work undertaken by the W. C. T. U. is evident at all sessions and was especially stressed at the worship service led by Mrs. Mary Harri Armor of Georgia.

New Compromise Constitution Is Ready in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—A seventh and intended-to-be-final draft of a Constitution for China recently was announced for study until next autumn. The National People's Congress, which assembles Nov. 12, will decide on the date for its enforcement.

This draft is the product of a committee of 19 members which over a two-month period worked on revisions of the existing draft in the light of various proposals made at recent sessions of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party. The committee referred the revised draft to the Legislative Yuan here, which passed it after much debate.

One of the major issues is the provision for enlargement of the powers of the President. It is to be provided that both President and Vice-President are to hold office for six years instead of four, and one clause in the draft Constitution reads: "The President shall command the land, sea and air forces of the whole country."

Emergency Power Granted

What is more, an extremely important paragraph reads:

"When the state encounters incidents of grave nature or when a major economic crisis takes place which warrants the adoption of emergency measures, the President may, upon decision reached by an executive meeting, proclaim emergency orders to cope with the situation. Such orders shall be referred to the Legislative Yuan for confirmation within three months as from the date of the proclamation."

This apparently places dictatorial powers in the hands of the Chief Executive, a trend endorsed by those who feel that only the strong hand of a strong man (Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is the man in the limelight just now) can save China from break-up.

The chapter on "Enforcement and Amendment of the Constitution" indicates an expectation of embodying additional articles providing for transitional measures to be applied to such articles of the Constitution which, it is felt, cannot be put into effect at once.

Forced Labor Sanctioned

One of General Chiang's pet ideas crops up in the addition of the words "and labor service" to Article 22, making the whole Article read: "Every citizen shall, in accordance with law, be subject to the duty of performing military and labor service." This puts the principle of forced labor, on which the generalissimo has depended for much of his military road-building and other projects, squarely into the Constitution—a step which is deplored in liberal quarters.

It is provided in the new draft that Congress shall be convened once every three years instead of every two years, but that extraordinary sessions may be convened by the President and also at the instance of two fifths of its members.

Some opponents of the Chinese system of government through five chief organs known as "yuans," with their respective presidents and vice-presidents, are disappointed that no change is contemplated in this respect, but a more democratic element is introduced by provision that members of the Legislative Yuan are all to be elected; but a transitional rule, applying also to the Control Yuan, is to be inserted providing that half the members of the yuan are to be elected by its own members and the other half appointed by the President of the republic at the instance of the yuan president.

Home Rule Keynote

The principle of gradual enforcement is also recognized with reference to local self-government. Where local autonomy has not yet been completed among the districts, known in Chinese as "hsien," the district magistrates are to be appointed by the Central Government.

It is suggested that in actual practice it will be a long time before all China's district authorities are elected by the people. This is deprecated because of the obvious feeling in some areas that they are being subjected to carpet-bagism.

Gates of College Opened by Grants To British Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Notable advance is taking place in the direction ultimately of providing Britain with efficient universities open to every boy and girl, whether rich or poor, who is intellectually equipped to profit from the services of these institutions.

A report issued on April 20 by an official body known as the University Grants Committee shows that 50,638 students, of whom 12,232 are women, are now receiving university education in England, Scotland, and Wales.

More than half of the students in the provincial universities began their careers in state elementary schools, where education is open to all children without any payment from the parents.

Even Cambridge and Oxford, which up to the latter part of the last century were almost exclusive preserves for the well-to-do classes, have become mingling places of the youth from the farm, from the mine, and from the factory, as well as from the store, from the counting-house, and from the hall.

More than 20,500 British university students are now in receipt of asistance of one kind or another upon a scale sufficient to open up university careers to at least the cream of that section of the rising generation which is without financial resources of its own.

Again Premier of Belgium

Drawn by Erna Plachte

Dr. Paul Van Zeeland

Who Finally Succeeds in Forming a New Government for Belgium, in the Face of Internal Difficulties of Grave Importance

Britain and Russia Find Compromise On Pacific Fleet

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—A compromise between Great Britain and Soviet Russia, in which Russia's Far Eastern naval problem as it concerns Japan is tentatively worked out, was disclosed authoritatively today.

In return for a British agreement to exclude Russia's fleet in the Far East from limitations in a proposed Anglo-Soviet naval treaty, Russia promised not to exceed British fleet tonnages there unless Japan exceeds them.

Escape Clause Rephrased

Russia thereby agreed "in principle" to abide in the Pacific Ocean with the limitation on navies already approved by the United States, Great Britain, and France, providing Japan does not violate the terms of these limitations.

The agreement was regarded as another way of phrasing the escape clauses of the tripartite treaty concluded March 24 by the United States, Great Britain and France, giving the signatories the same privilege in different phraseology.

The Anglo-Russian compromise, now virtually completed, will be further discussed at the next meeting of Russian and British diplomats and naval experts on June 17.

Japan's Reply Received

Keinosuke Fujii, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in London, went to the Foreign Office with Japan's reply to Great Britain's note of May 6 asking Japan's consent to a retention of excess destroyers in the British Navy.

These destroyers are above the limit specified in the London Naval Threaty. Japan, it was understood, wants to retain both destroyers and submarines if the treaty is broken.

American Opposition

However, Japan's reply probably will not be published since, in the meantime, the United States has expressed its opposition to the request, stating the way to escape the provisions of the treaty is through its legal escape clauses rather than through mutual consent to the British requests.

The Admiralty was understood to be studying whether it should invoke the treaty's escalator clauses in order to save the 37 destroyers involved in its request.

Mole Across Dee Proposed as Aid To English Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—A £6,000,000 scheme to put 60 extra square miles on the map of England is being urged by Mr. H. H. Nuttall, a traffic expert and a former member of the Liverpool City Council. His plans involve a five-mile embankment across the mouth of the River Dee.

Approved by the Liverpool Industrial Transport Association, it is estimated that the scheme would give 2000 men four years' work. The embankment would extend from Red Rock, Hoylake, on the Wirrall Peninsula, to Talacre, on the Welsh coast. Carrying a double rail track and a 36-feet wide roadway and promenade it would be 150 feet in height, 200 feet wide at the base and 80 feet at the top.

Liverpool and North Wales, Mr. Nuttall claims, would be brought 24 miles nearer to one another by rail and 18 miles nearer by road, and the tract along the line of North Wales coast resorts could be developed as a residential area.

To permit the passing of shipping, there would be two bridges breaking the embankment.

North Carolina to Spend $10,000,000 on Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina State highway officials have announced a spending program involving $10,000,000, for reconditioning of roads that were damaged by the severe weather of the past winter. In some instances, miles of surfacing rose up, following hard freezes, rendering passage over the roads almost impossible.

Chairman Capus M. Waynick of the Department of Highways and Public Works recently issued a statement estimating a highway fund balance of $3,636,202 on June 30, while the latest report of the auditor and treasurer reveals a cash balance of $14,476,000 on April 30.

Belgian King Meets Communists' Leader To Discuss Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—King Leopold is the first king who has received a Communist leader. The Belgian King has numerous conversations with the leaders of all parties to help him choose the political personality who may be able to form a new Cabinet. The Communist Party is antimonarchist and republican.

The King, desiring to have a clear idea of the tendencies of each party after the recent general elections, invited M. Jacquemotte, the Communist Party leader, to come to the royal palace. Before accepting the royal invitation, M. Jacquemotte sought the advice of his party committee. This gave a favorable response on the question of his going to the palace.

M. Jacquemotte was with the King a half hour. He recommended that the King choose a person to compose a democratic government.

"I have," he said, "told the King what I think is the will of the Belgian workers in the domain of foreign affairs. We demand collective security and indivisible peace, and pacts of mutual assistance with all countries which by their deeds, and not only by their words want to defend the peace of the world."

Among other demands which M. Jacquemotte presented to King Leopold was disarmament and disolution of the Fascist factions in Belgium.

The reception of a Communist has aroused comment because in Belgium it is forbidden to the state personnel to be members of Communist associations.

Soviets Pledge Return Of Mongolia to Chinese

(Continued from Page 1)

from Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar, in which he reaffirmed Soviet recognition of Chinese sovereignty in Outer Mongolia, while insisting upon the propriety of the protocol itself.

It was revealed that the protocol—which admits Soviet troops into Mongolia for defence against aggression—merely confirms a verbal agreement between the Soviets and Mongolia, reached in November, 1934.

The Soviet statement declared that the Soviet defence in Outer Mongolia serves the Chinese as well as the Mongolian and Soviet interests. It was claimed that the Peking agreement admitted the right of the U. S. S. R. in certain circumstances to undertake measures to defend the Mongolian borders. It was admitted that such measures should have been worked out at a conference and provided in the treaty, but this conference never was held, through no fault of the Soviets, but ascribed to Chinese intransigence.

Withdrew Troops in 1925

The Soviets point out that they withdrew their troops in 1925 when the danger of an attack had disappeared. After the Japanese occupation the menace re-appeared, as a result of which the Soviets verbally agreed in 1934 to assist Mongolia in case it was attacked. In the face of increasing provocation, a Mongolian delegation visited Moscow last January seeking a written affirmation of the verbal agreement. A protocol was arranged which the Soviet Government and the Mongolian Parliament ratified.

The Soviets argued that the protocol does not violate the Peking agreement. Nanking was declared at present even less capable of defending Mongolia than she was in 1924, and Japanese adventurers are said by the press in Russia to be conspiring with Chinese northern generals for the seizure of Outer Mongolia. It is thus maintained that the Soviets are acting in accord with obligations given to Mongolia, without violating in any sense the interests of the Chinese people.

The Soviets have declared that Japanese militarists now are assuming the role of defenders of China against Soviet aggression, intimating that Nanking's inactivity implies a secret agreement with the Soviets. Moscow expressed the conviction that "Chinese politicians and generals who are willing to help the Japanese break up their country will also assist the Japanese plans by alleging Soviet violation of the Peking agreement."

Detective Tells Of Bribery Offer In Murder Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Charles H. Corbett, a detective, who declared he had been told there was a $100,000 fund to "fix" the Samuel Drukman murder case, testified for the state as the trial of five men for conspiracy was resumed before Supreme Court Justice Erskine C. Rogers in Brooklyn today.

Mr. Corbett's testimony followed an attack by Henry G. Singer, formerly Assistant United States District Attorney here and one of the defendants, who struck back to defend his reputation against charges made by Michael J. Hogan, one-time member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Hogan offered testimony linking Singer, directly or indirectly, to the alleged bribery plot, in which the State holds large sums of money were passed from hand to hand to protect the murderers of Drukman in 1935. Two men convicted of the murder are now in Sing Sing prison.

When Mr. Singer, taking over cross examination from his attorney, had finished, he had obtained admissions of past misconduct from both Mr. Hogan and Charles Nittoly, formerly United States Deputy Marshal, and indicated portions of the defense case for the first time.

The state already has outlined its case in attempting to show the use of large sums by members of the Luckman family as the reason why a grand jury in April, 1935, failed to indict Harry and Meyer Luckman and Fred J. Hull, but who were convicted of murder after a special grand jury had voted indictments when the case was reopened under political pressure last fall.

Testimony that Mr. Singer offered him $50 to influence a friend on the 1935 jury to vote against an indictment was made by a state witness earlier in the trial, but this charge was denied by Mr. Singer, who held that the whole plot to reach the juror was arranged alone by Mr. Hogan.

Detective Corbett testified today that Assistant District Attorney William W. Kleinman of Kings County, one of the defendants, had encouraged him to restrain evidence against the Luckmans, promising to see that he got "something."

Mr. Corbett, whose letters regarding the case to Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine last summer helped to precipitate further investigation of the "unsolved" murder, testified that he was assigned to the Drukman case with Giuseppe L. Dardis, his partner, one of the defendants on trial.

During the course of tracing clews, Mr. Corbett said, the two detectives were offered $100,000 if they would co-operate with a gang to prevent punishment of the murderers.

Reich Meddling Found Continuing In Southern Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, June 12—Continued interference from Berlin in the affairs of Southwest Africa is alleged in a report issued today by the commission set up by the Union Government to investigate conditions in the mandated territory.

The commission declares the present form of government in the territory has failed and recommends its being administered as a province of the Union. This, however, it is believed by many, would be illegal under the terms of the mandate, although the commission itself declares there is no legal obstacle.

The report of the commission alleges that National Socialists in Germany have interfered to such an extent in the lives of German-born citizens, even those who have become naturalized citizens of the Union, that there is no longer freedom either of speech, political association or even personal conduct.

The matter takes on doubled importance in view of allegations in the Union Parliament last week that Union citizens of German origin are being called up for military service in Germany.

The territory at present is governed by means of an executive committee and administrator appointed by the Union Government and assisted by an advisory council composed partly of elected and partly of nominated members.

Hoover Eager to Help Ticket

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Landon-Knox forces in the forthcoming campaign.

At the same time in the capital the reaction to the new party ticket by Progressives was being closely scanned here, with Senator William E. Borah of Idaho silent and critical; Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota considering backing Governor Landon, and Senator Gerald P. Nye, the other North Dakotan, describing the party platform "as a keen disappointment to the Progressives."

The regular Republicans on the other hand were for the most part at the Cleveland convention, and have already expressed their enthusiasm for the platform and candidates.

Congress Still in Session

Though most people have forgotten the fact, Congress is still in session. It is in recess, not adjourned. It will meet next Monday, when the major business will be the conference contest over the big tax bill. The Democrats hold vast majorities both in the Senate and House, and leaders believe it would be possible to rush through a last minute Civil Service reform bill, though they are frankly skeptical of the proposal.

Republicans, however, have forced the issue. The original Civil Service reform plank in the Republican platform was at once amended by Governor Landon in his telegram to the Cleveland convention, demanding something stronger. He would put everyone under Civil Service up to the policy-making officials at the top.

Norris Warns Roosevelt

Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, a friend of the New Deal, has warned President Rosevelt he might lose 1,000,000 votes on the issue. Only recently the O'Mahoney-La Folittte Bill was introduced in the Senate to extend civil service classifications to New Deal agencies, including about 100,000 positions including first, and second and third class postmasters.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney is a former assistant to James A. Farley, Postmaster General and Democratic Senator from Wyoming. Senator La Follette, though a member of the new Progressive Party has consistently supported the New Deal in major matters.

Ramspeck to Call Up Bill

Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, chairman of the House Civil Service Committee, announced today he would call up his own bill next week extending civil service to all executive establishments. He forecast that the House would adopt it before adjournment. The bill, of course, would not become law without Senate action. Passage by the House in the last minutes of the session would be only a political gesture, in itself.

The possibility arises that Democrats will attempt to make political capital out of the situation. One proposal is a merit-system law blanketing in the thousands of Democratic incumbents in new-deal agencies, and placing upon Republicans the onus of blocking the measure, in despite of their party platform. Republicans have fought against such a proposal already at this session.

Borah Feeling His Way

The attitude of Senator Borah had little new light thrown upon it today. It is being studied in relation to the hard battle for re-election which he is expected to wage in Idaho. Pitted against him is Governor Ben Ross, three times Democratic Governor, who is probably the most formidable contender he has ever faced.

Senator Borah's repeated re-election in Idaho has depended on a coalition of Progressive Republican and Democratic votes. The conservative Republicans have never viewed him with sympathy. The Democrats now are likely to support Governor Ross. Thus Senator Borah may find that he needs the support of the Landon-Knox ticket as much or more than the ticket needs his support in the West.

Unquestionably this is playing its part in molding the Senator's attitude. His wait and see attitude is interpreted as meaning that he will sound out home sentiment for a while before making his commitment, and in no case is he likely to attack Mr. Roosevelt personally, for whom he has a fondness.

In the last analysis the Landon ticket may set the pace for Senator Borah, rather than the other way about.

Public School Boys Of Britain Explore Living Conditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Boys from some of the most famous public schools of Great Britain have been gaining recently what they call "background to their outlook on existence in general."

For the first time, a group of them have met in London; have made it their business to investigate the problems presented in the organization of the public health, the education and the housing of a great city, and have so arranged matters as actually to see conditions in the slums, in new housing estates, in hospitals, in schools and the like.

The London County Council has helped them. Without such help they could not, of course, have achieved their object. But the London County Council has placed at their disposal not merely a hall for meetings and a panel of expert speakers, but has made tours of inspection possible wherever the young people have wished to tour.

Talking to the boys on the benefits which come from the possession of "first-hand backgrounds," Mr. E. P. Bennett, assistant education officer to the London County Council, pointed out that young people of the present generation are making real strides in the direction of obtaining an educated understanding of affairs.

Canadian Institute To Hear Labor Peer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The central theme before the Fifth Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics to be held this year for two weeks—July 31 to Aug. 14—at Lake Couchiching, Ontario, will be Canada's responsibility for world peace. In view of the wide range of Canada's political and economic interests at the present time, the committee of the institute has thought it necessary to have many related problems represented on its program.

The Empire foreign policy will be discussed by Lord Snell, Labor peer and leader of the opposition in the House of Lords; Dr. Raymond L. Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, will outline the neutrality policy of the United States, and Dr. Hans Simons, former League of Nations leader in Germany, will give a statement of the German attitude.

Dr. John R. Mott, known for Y. M. C. A. and missionary work, will give at least one address, and a number of Canadian publicists and professors have been invited to take some part in the lectures.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Nights Under the Stars — For the Child's Treasury

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Deep Among The Pines

A Rich Experience to the Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

ALL afternoon we had been out on the beach, a roaring, spray-torn, joyous beach, with the white spume flying high and clear as if it would tag the blue-flecked sky. The children had taken kites and the fresh young breeze had carried them up and away across the cliffs, where the little dogs raced wildly after them.

Later, we gathered about the cheerful warmth of the driftwood fire in the shelter of the cypress grove. And one of the older boys remarked:

"It will not be long now before we are all bound for the mountains and our little lake with its pines. Do you know, I never hear that steady deep-toned boom of the sea, but I think of the nights I have spent out under the stars, with the night breezes ebbing and flowing through the pines, in that musical rhythm so like that of the surf."

A First Night

"The night breezes ebbing and flowing through the pines," I repeated to myself. And at once my wandering thoughts carried me back to my own first night out under the Sierra stars, when the night breezes sang their exquisite cadences and the pines became my friends.

But long before that night among the pines was part and parcel of my experience, I had treasured a dream of starry nights unfettered by roof or man-made shelter. And there in the curling flames of the crackling beach fire, the cheerful living room of my childhood home appeared to me.

I recalled how I had thoughtfully labored as a child to find some plausible excuse whereby I might remain in the company of my mother and father after my normal bedtime. My mother's deft fingers, always busy with a bit of sewing or crocheting, I loved to watch. And the even intonations of my father's voice as he read to her, lured me with their charm.

Introduced To R. L. S.

Fortunately mother and father were alert to my interest, and I was especially invited on memorable occasions, to listen to some particularly interesting passage.

Such an occasion was my first introduction to Robert Louis Stevenson's delightful "Travels With a Donkey." If you have never known that charming bit, I advise you to become acquainted at once. I shall never forget how I followed every step of that patient little beast, so aptly named "Modestine," as she plodded up the rocky mountain sides of Gevandan or Vivarais. Figuratively speaking, I slept out under the stars that night myself, dreaming, with my "traveler" of the "open world, with its stars and dews and perfumes."

Years later, in early college days, as I browsed among the shelves of a second-hand book store, as college students have a way of doing, I ran across a rarely bound volume, none other than "Travels With a Donkey." "This volume," said I, "is mine from this day forth."

And again I wandered free and joyously, though alas, vicariously, with R. L. S. as he took the winding rugged path of the Cevannes in the company of the recalcitrant Modestine.

Years Later At a Camp

Long years passed, however, before an invitation to spend the summer in the California mountains, brought to me the opportunity for my own "night among the pines." One evening in camp, my friend Bess announced:

"This is the night we exchange beds with the girls and sleep out under the stars."

I accepted this momentous announcement with outward calm, but an inward tingling joy. I was to know, at last, the long anticipated nocturnal experiences of my old friend, the traveler with the donkey. Skies of France may be justly called superb, I thought, but the remark of one small boy in camp came back to me: "Isn't it the same moon and the same stars at the lake as in San Francisco?" And I knew that, regardless of years and miles between, I, in the mountains of California, would know the same skies as my traveler in France! And after all, that is rather a remarkable thing!

Where Sagittarius Dwells

Being a new camper, I was but beginning my acquaintance with the sky friends so dear to my associates. The joy of watching the evening sky and little by little becoming familiar with the exact spot where some favorite star will appear, is like finding a hidden and unexpected treasure. As the darkness settles over the hills, one by one the constellations take their place and the lovely sky map is spread before you. It is not long before you know where Sagittarius dwells and the exact course of the Sky River, the Milky Way. Or perhaps it is the lovely crown of jewels which draws the first attention. Indeed each and every star seems to stand out in its perfect place, when you begin to separate them intelligently from their fellows, and recognize their individuality.

The campfire that night was especially perfect. Our tiers of rock-hewn seats faced the lake, the western sky and the boulder at whose feet the fire crackled and flamed.

It was the custom for one of the young people to be master of ceremonies. That night our leader had coached his assistants for a hollow log orchestra, a dramatic take-off on one of our funniest camp occurrences and some lively songs.

As the embers died down, Venus, riding low in the constellation Leo, made a brilliant magic path across the quiet water of the lake before she dipped into the western shadows beyond the cliffs. Burly Mars, red and flaming, had lovely Spica for a playmate. Flashing Jupiter trailed along, clear and scintillating, guardian of their happy hours. And then the young voices sang:

Good night, day is done;
Gone the sun from the lake,
From the hills, from the sky.
All is well!
Safely rest!
God is nigh!

I knew that my hour had come. The clear open space where we placed our sleeping bags was surrounded by lodge pole pines, tall and straight. The majestic outlines of a huge yellow pine rose dimly to the left. A little breeze, the gentle "goings of the wind" of the Psalmist bard, played a murmuring song upon the topmost branches. Like the traveler, I felt that here was indeed a "great outdoors chamber where the air was renewed all night long, and God kept open house."

The Stars In Their Courses

We settled ourselves as comfortably as a sleeping bag would allow, and then turned our attention to the skies above. There shone "the stars in their courses" the very same who had "fought against Sisera" so long ago in that valiant song of Deborah's. Could anything be more brilliant, flashing and clear?

"There's Deneb, that bright star almost above us, the head of the Northern Cross, or Swan, so called," said Bess, who, being a Girl Scout leader is an adept on star knowledge. "And to the right, you will find Vega. See how she shines! And there just above the horizon is Altair. Now those three make the stars of the famous summer triangle."

"But what is that big 'W' up there beyond the Swan?" I asked in my ignorance.

"None other than Cassiopea, the tragic one, the queen mother who boasted of her great beauty, you remember, according to the ancient legends," drowsily came from the other bag.

But sleep could not lure me on this momentous night. I had been waiting for this hour for many years. It was not to be spent in ordinary dreams.

A cock crowed. I recalled the observations of R. L. S. on such a moment. "All night long," he had written, "one can hear nature breathing deeply and freely; and even as she takes her rest, she turns and smiles. But there is one stirring hour unknown to those who dwell in houses, when a wakeful influence goes abroad over the sleeping hemisphere, and all the outdoor world are on their feet. It is then that the cock first crows."

And I was gazing up at stars and stars, millions of them; worlds beyond worlds, systems beyond systems, universe infinite, without limit, without beginning of days or end of time. And the cock had crowed.

Searching Thought

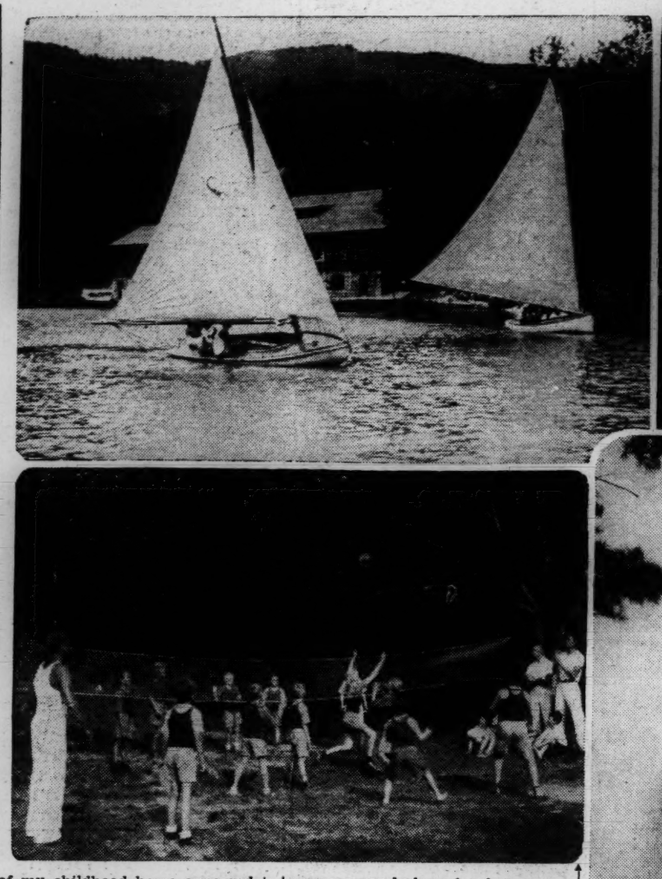
In some measure the magnitude of the whole gripped my searching thought and I reached out for the glorious truth the stars proclaimed: the rhythmic round of infinite Good. Again I thought of Stevenson, understanding perhaps for the first time his full and pregnant meaning:

"The greater part of poetry is about the stars: and very justly, for they are themselves the most classical of poets—these far-away worlds sprinkled like tapers or shaken like diamond dust upon the sky. And," he had added, "no one knows the stars who has not slept, as the French happily put it, 'à la belle etoile.' He may know all their names and distances and magnitudes, and yet be ignorant of what alone concerns mankind: their serene and gladsome influence"—an influence I felt at that moment expressed in infinite serenity.

Ursa Major circled the Pole Star as I watched and disappeared from my vision behind the trees. Cephas, patient consort of the vain Cassiopea, hung between her chair and the flying Swan, as if, perchance, he might entertain the wish to light upon the back of that same Swan and sail to parts unknown. Altair had long since gone, hidden by the western horizon. The faint flush of a rosy dawn dispelled the blue darkness, and crept gently into the fleecy cloud feathers suffusing the sky. A little bird twittered sleepily.

I knew that my initiation had been complete, sans donkey, to be sure, but then Modestine had never been essential to my travels! For at last I could truly say, with my beloved traveler friend, that I had known the joy of the unroofed out-of-doors, "with the night breezes ebbing and flowing through the pines," and that I had experienced the same eternal undeviating truth of "the open world, with its stars and dews and perfumes."

EDYTH S. ARMSTRONG



Courtesy of the Following Camps: Chimney Rock, Near Asheville, N. C.; Amaro, Hebron, N. H.; Tamarack, Orr's Island, Maine; Wawenock-Owaissa, South Casco, Maine; Cotuit, on Cape Cod, Mass.

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Gentle Hands

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"OH, DEAR, the drawing teacher comes today," said a little girl with a big sigh.

"I thought you liked your drawing lessons," said her mother in surprise.

"I like drawing and I like the teacher, but I wish she wouldn't pinch my cheeks," said the child. "She does it when she is pleased, but it hurts."

"He pokes me and punches me and thinks it's funny, but I don't like it," said another boy who had been reprimanded because he was impolite to an uncle. "Why can't he have fun some other way?"

Boys and girls do not like to be jerked and tickled, slapped and thumped, or have their hair and noses pulled by any well-meaning but misunderstanding adult. It may be done with utmost good nature and in the spirit of fun, but it is annoying and upsetting physically and mentally to a child. Sometimes adults are rougher than they have any idea of being because they do not realize the strength of their hands and the sensitiveness of a child's skin and structure while he is growing.

Perhaps the physical annoyance is not so bad for a child as the effect on his disposition and dignity. He cannot retaliate physically because he is smaller and weaker; he must not react unpleasantly to older people because of parental warnings, so he is helpless to escape the adult with ungentle ways.

People naturally want their children to be good sports, to be able to mix with other children in vigorous play and work, and to have the strength and wit to hold their own when necessary, but wise adults know that from them children should receive only fair play and gentle handling. A naughty child is often only a child whose general makeup has been upset by some unthinking adult, expressing his or her emotions by playful punching and pinching or excessive teasing.

An adult's hands should guide and guard the children; a quiet touch may express to them confidence and affection; a firm grasp may give them direction or courage, and the clasp of an understanding older hand may mean more than dozens of words in explanation or advice.

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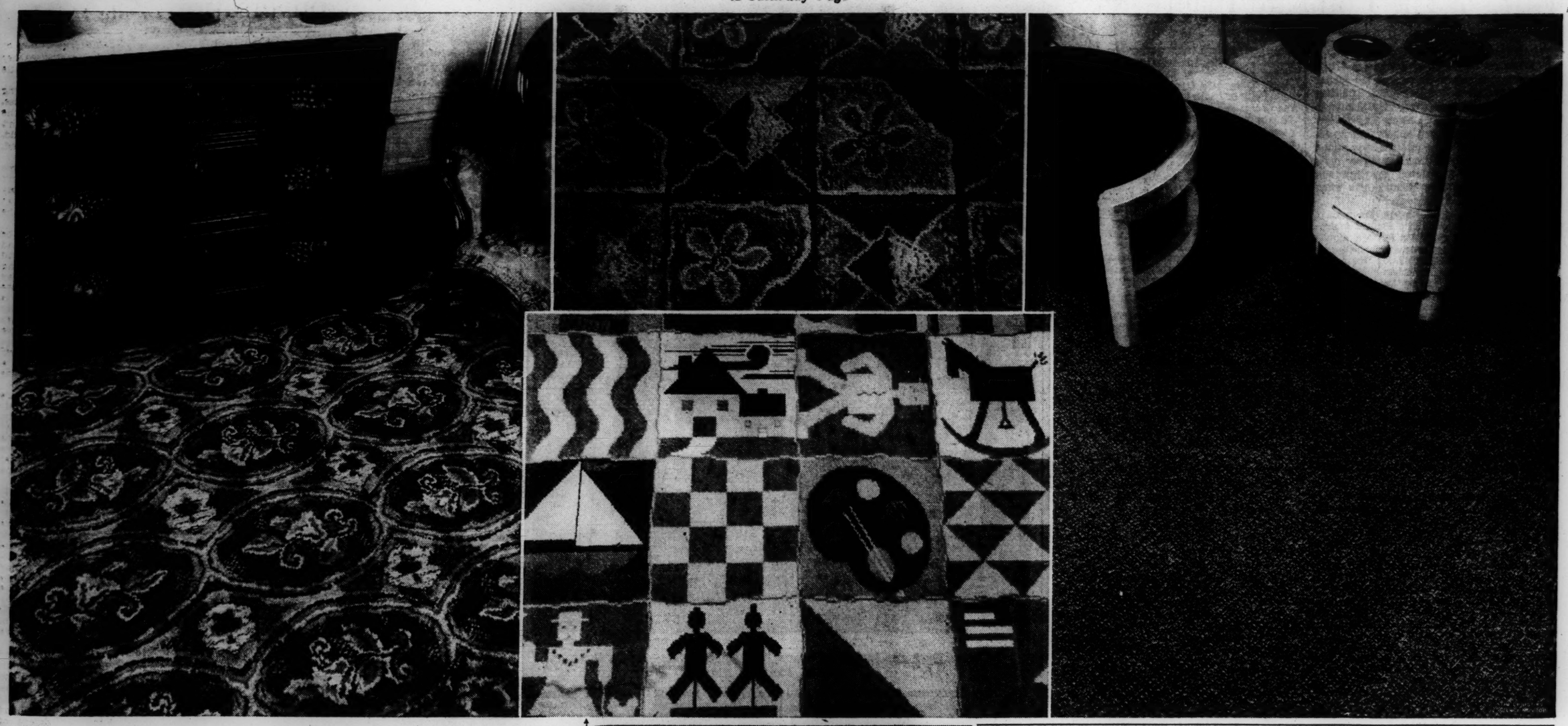

F. S. Lincoln Photos. Courtesy Firth Carpet Company

In these present days, rugs and carpets take on a multitude of aspects, as some designs are derived from Eighteenth Century farmhouses, others from mid-Victorian town parlors, and some disregard all precedent by following the same freedom as is seen in contemporary furniture.

Large floral medallions with shadings of gray, soft reds and blues, characterize the wide rug shown at the left, which is in harmony with furniture of the 1860's. At the opposite extreme of obtrusiveness is the knotted rug of hand-loomed texture shown at the right. In it uneven lengths of pile give subtle variations to the brown, tan and turquoise-blue yarns of which it is woven.

A provincial hooked rug which saw service in a modest cottage supplied the model for the carpet shown at upper center, while the nursery rug just blow it embodies the same checkerboard idea for nursery use. The lively subjects in its squares are in primitive colors—red, blue and yellow—interspersed with soft tones of beige, white, pink and blue. It may be brought to the desired size by cutting along the boundaries of the squares.

With simple dining-room furniture in natural maple, reproductions of Scotch plaids are offered in broadloom carpets. In this pattern, which is called Royal Stuart, the background is soft rose and a line of white breaks the bands of blues and grays.

Contemporary Trends in Carpets

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE role that a carpet or rug plays in the appearance of a room is greater than the layman ordinarily realizes. Instinctively one appraises the draperies, the upholstery, the furniture and its arrangement; but one's vision, embracing chiefly what is approximately level with its natural outlook, may fail to observe the floor. Yet if the carpet is wrong one becomes aware that the entire room is unsatisfactory, perhaps without understanding the cause.

The character of a floor covering contributes to its oversight and the greater its virtues the more likely it is to be ignored. To be commendable a carpet must "stay put;" it must not spring up to solicit attention nor flaunt its pattern. No rugs have ever so fully succeeded in staying down—while presenting patterns and colors of amazing interest—as do the hand-knotted orientals which we now call antiques. Their patterning, just because of its intricacy, defies analysis, and is therefore soothing and acceptable. Also, the separate colors lose their individuality and blend into a composite overtone which one enjoys without seeking to define or name it. Power looms have never reproduced these particular qualities of hand-tied oriental rugs.

Present-Day Design

As those antique weavings of the Near East became more and more rare and contemporary styles in decoration won favor, it was natural that present-day designers should turn their attention to rugs and should seek to express in them our new feelings for forms based on geometry and machinery. This adventure in creative art was an intellectual achievement. Very erudite were the studies in right angles, diagonals, circles, diamonds and offsets, which European countries set the fashion in producing, and which designers in the United States used as inspiration for much of their own work.

Certain rugs are as well known to those who follow decorative trends as are famous canvasses to the connoisseurs of painting. In the United States, for instance, there were the Ralph Pearson rugs, which included among many others of distinction Buk Ulrich's "Broncos," and George Biddle's "Fishermen of the South Seas." The Pearson works were signed and they represent as conscientious an artistic effort as has ever been applied to floor coverings, but they were hand-hooked and not adapted to mass production nor even to merchandising through the stores.

Eugene Schoen also produced rugs patterned with bold diagonals and verticals. Some of them were designed in odd shapes and detached sections were interestingly used in positions where the standardized rectangles did not fit, an idea which is still persisting. John A. Storrs, Emily Reist and Helen Turquand were among the most creative American designers of modernistic floor coverings.

Broadloom and Popular Weaves

Finally, however, the popular taste became satiated with violent geometrics and, in some measure, with all patterning, so that it swung far over in the opposite direction and demanded plain surfaces. Like a tide, swept in unpatterned broadloom, the last word being simply a name for a carpet, patterned or unpatterned, woven so very wide that it does not need to be seamed.

A great deal of it is produced in that type of weave known as Axminster, which is a deep-piled carpet resembling hand-knotted rugs more than does any other texture, popular at the present time. Another is Wilton, which on the contrary has a clipped pile. Still another type follows an imported Chinese fabric with a high pile and a sheen surface; velvet is characterized by its high cut tuft; chenille has a unique weave of which we shall say more later.

Within each of these classifications particular features have been developed by the various manufacturers. Among the most important of these novelties are the advantages offered by Bigelow Lokweave and by the developments in chenille carpeting made possible by its inherent characteristics.

This Lokweave is a wool broadloom, each tuft locked in place by means of a special compound, with the result that the carpet may be cut in any direction without raveling. Thus it can be shaped to fit bays, alcoves, irregular spaces and unusual floor plans. If damaged, pieces can be cut out and new sections inserted. It may be taken apart and remade to suit different rooms encountered in moving from one home to another. Also, it can have its interest increased by insertions of various tones of the same solid-surface carpeting, these being locked together by invisible cement joints.

Adaptable Chenille

Radically different from all others is the chenille weave, and it is possible to produce it at a fairly moderate cost, in single, individualized carpets or rugs, whereas other types require a mass output. Capable of being woven in any odd shape, of almost any desired pattern and unaccustomed color, and in widths up to 30 feet, it is essentially the floor covering that serves unique purposes and which can best express the architecture of a room and the taste of a decorator.

These qualities are pointing the way back to design. Mrs. Cornelia Bateman Faraday, who has long been associated as a designer with many of the leading manufacturers, is now producing for John McCagney a series of chenille rugs in patterns appropriate to period rooms. The great French "Louis" periods; French Provincial modes; Georgian, Classic, Regency and Victorian styles; Early American and Federal fashions and modern conceptions have all enlisted her creative genius.

She is also interested in styling Oriental rugs so that they will please that modern American taste which is a curious phenomenon and hard to rationalize. For instance, so she told the writer, center medallions are altogether unacceptable at present and must be eliminated from the copies and adaptations made from century-old designs. Moreover, the colors employed by the master weavers of the ancient East require a new dipping, in those dyes which constitute the fashionable spectrum of the season. The public is very sensitive to color, which leads one manufacturer to specialize in a white broadloom which is dyed to order in any color desired.

Dress Fashions Influence Carpets

The intrusion of sartorial enthusiasms is further evidenced by the demand in rugs for certain textures and patterns that are high style in clothes. Thus a new group of carpets was presented this spring patterned like authentic Scottish tweeds and another series that copies Scottish tartans. The vogue for knitted garments is also felt and has given us a rug with a knotted type of surface made of long and short loops. Examples of all these designs are illustrated.

Much research is being done in old handcrafts and in regional heirlooms with the purpose of discovering ideas that can be adapted. Characteristic of this trend is "Porridge Bowl," shown in one of our pictures, the original of which was found on Cape Cod. In a fisherman's cottage in Halifax a hand-hooked rug was seen that, inspired a pattern that has become popular, called "Halifax Hook." Another successful design was copied from a rug found in a bride's trousseau chest, which was buried during Sherman's March to the Sea and recovered much later. One may safely prophesy that the American Index, now under way as a federal PWA project, will provide source material of unprecedented richness for our rug designers. Every weave, that is, every type of carpet, by reason of its technical construction imposes certain restrictions on the designer. In turn, each one provides him with special opportunities. Abundant and varied source material is exceedingly desirable for this very reason.

Special Effects

In rooms which have much pattern in their drapery and upholstery materials, unpatterned floor coverings often are desirable. It is not necessary, however, that these should be so smooth as to record every footprint. Twisted yarns, shaggy, tufted and other rough weaves are available to overcome this liability.

In handmade rugs striking effects are achieved by clipping high piles into patterns. Frances Miller is doing interesting work of this kind. Similar results are produced by tufting. Contrasts in textures such as those produced by looped and cut piles used in combination, perhaps stressed by color or tonal alliances, and by weaving together yarns of different weights and also those of totally different textures are also often welcome variations of the solid-surface theme. Patterned borders in tufting can pep-up an expanse of plain floor covering which needs animation.

All the basic yarns now produced are employed for carpets and rugs and their union in one proportion or another and in one manner or another is responsible for many novel effects.

Italian Handicrafts Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

THE National Exhibition of the Artigianato (association of arts and craft workers), which opened in Florence at the end of April, is a notable display of the peaceful activities of Italy in innumerable fields. The show is restricted to the products of individual workers or of small groups, particularly in hand-processes and traditional industries, as distinct from the standardized mechanical output of large factories. Craftsmen from every part of the country, as well as large numbers from Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and representatives from other lands, have been drawn together. More than a thousand exhibitors have taken part, displaying the most typical and traditional crafts from all the regions of Italy.

It is fitting that Florence, celebrated through centuries for the achievements of her artist-craftsmen, should have been selected as the center for this great national movement, which has for some years past been patiently and energetically working for the revival, preservation, and development of Italian handcrafts.

The exhibition includes ceramics, glass, lace, fabrics and embroideries representative of many styles. Here is coral work from Naples, alabaster work from Volterra and Leghorn, delightful basketry from Sardinia, and brilliant pictorial panels from Sicily for use on the decorated Sicilian carts. There are articles of every kind, fashioned in wood and leather, metal and glass, tortoiseshell and ivory. In all is felt that individual touch of the craftsman, that affectionate skill of the hand in close contact with its material, which differentiates his work from the mass product of the machine.

One part of the exhibition is devoted to a series of furnished rooms, designed by artists and carried out by craftsmen. This natural collaboration is productive of much good, since the craftsman is thus enabled to apply his manual skill in the execution of designs that are better, as a rule, than those he is capable of evolving himself. The striking characteristic of all these various styles of rooms is the prevailing simplicity of line and form; the free use of native woods—walnut, pine, olive, chestnut, elm, maple, beech and many others—in their natural colors,

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They Import Oriental Rugs

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

Chicago

ONE of the most entertaining of all places where home furnishings are sold is that of an importer of Oriental rugs. There one is likely to see little or nothing to divert the attention from the endless and fascinating variety of colors and patterns in which these fabrics appear. But there is always one regret as one tries to pass along to another some idea of the pleasure derived from looking at these things: only very costly color printing is sufficient to picture adequately the delicacy and richness of the tones in which these floor coverings are built up.

This was felt especially in visiting Nahigian Brothers here, where an entire building is occupied for the storage, display and conditioning of rugs from many parts of Asia.

The mere storage of these carpets is surprising to one who is accustomed to seeing them spread out singly or in low piles. Here in the side aisles or bays of the large floors were scores of rolls about four feet long and three or four across, standing on end. Each roll was a rug, strongly bound as if it had just arrived after coming a few thousand miles, though in fact actual shipping is in bundles much larger. This costly merchandise seems to be treated as carelessly as so many bales of cotton, though we may be sure that the method of folding and rolling would not be used had it not been found the best for preserving them in prime condition.

When one comes to ask questions about varieties and qualities, it becomes clear, if one did not know it before, that it would take a very long time to learn enough to feel sure of one's ability as even a fair judge of Oriental rugs. A casual remark on the glossy sheen of one we were standing on brought the reply that it was quite modern, that the sheen was added in New York and would be partly lost in use. Of another specimen near by it was said that its silky appearance was permanent, because this was due to age, material and long use. The matter of names seems to be so baffling as to make confident familiarity with them seem impossible, unless one was to be content with very general terms.

Apparently all the Oriental rugs except the Chinese come from an area less than half that of the United States. It is made up chiefly of the three countries, Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan, which lie between northwestern India and the Mediterranean. Within this area, which seems small compared with the United States, about 60 sources of rugs are indicated. While there is strong distinctive character in the product of some of these places, others are less definite, making the precise designation of rugs often difficult, and sometimes very doubtful.

Facing all this it seems clear that while the study of rug types might be a fascinating diversion, it is practically hopeless for the average buyer to attempt to learn enough about them to justify acting on his own judgment. The other course for him to follow is to find a dealer who is expert and reliable, then trust his judgment and take his advice.

Chinese Standards Debased

It was something of a shock to notice in this establishment the difference between fine old Chinese rugs and the sort that are being made in that country now. Evidently most American buyers like showy designs in this class of floor coverings, so a magnified branch of a flowering tree, or spray of roses or other flowers, are thrown in natural colors across a plain background of delicate blue, soft green, or light salmon. The contrast between these and the delicacy of designs and soft tones of the old rugs is far from pleasant, and marks a lamentable degeneracy of standards in response to American demands.

Fireproof Vaults for Some

That manner of wrapping into large rolls, by no means applies to all the rugs in this place. Some of them are too pliable, and might also be too precious. Those made of silk, for example could not be disposed that way, for they are both too small and too rare. Large vaults are provided for the most costly specimens, some of which have threads of real gold spun into the silk threads that are themselves very fine. These are the rarest of all and are dyed in extremely delicate colors.

The finest of this class are known as Polish rugs, because the first that came to public notice, not many years ago, were found in that country. It was thought for a while that they were made in Poland, although seeming foreign to that country's taste, but soon it was learned that they were either presents or war spoils that Polish leaders got from their campaigns in the Near East.

An unusual feature of this rug house is its educational department, which is prepared to send lecturers to speak on any one of half a dozen topics relating to the sources, the weaving, the selection and the care of rugs. Colored lantern slides supply an indispensable aid to the understanding of this fascinating subject.

Renovating Linoleum

Chicago

MY KITCHEN and breakfast room linoleum had served at least eight years. In large areas the design was gone; there were several small holes, one of them about four inches square, where acid had eaten to the burlap. All around the wall it had pulled away from the quarter-round strips, placed where walls met the floor. It seemed hopeless!

Starting the renovation by cleaning under the loose edges thoroughly, I then secured it with tacks, very close together, everywhere it was loose. The space between the tacked edge and quarter-round was filled with "wood filler," or water putty, it is sometimes called. This filler was smoothed flush with the linoleum, using either a putty knife or a damp brush. The small holes in the linoleum were also treated with the filler.

For the acid-damaged spot, a square of linoleum larger than the spot was cut, laid over the place and marked around. Then all the damaged part was cut completely out. As the space was carefully cut to fit, the patch slipped in snugly and was tacked down smoothly, both on the patch-edge and the main body edge, with staggered rows of tacks.

Any crack not tight should be filled with the putty. After the filler dried the linoleum was scrubbed and rinsed. When dry, two coats of good quality chestnut paint were applied, the first well dried before the second was put on. The final application was a good quality floor varnish. I am really proud of the job; the patches are not noticeable; the linoleum presents a good appearance, has a good surface, and is easy to keep clean. N. G. W.

"Period" Groups Arranged

London

Visitors to the Victoria and Albert Museum recently have been keenly interested to find that in the great domed gallery known as the Octagon Court a number of "period" rooms—or, to be exact, the sides and corners of such rooms—have now been assembled, with a view to illustrate the English home from 1740 to 1830.

Famous pictures have even been borrowed from the national collections to hang over mantelpieces of the same period. Chippendale mirrors and an organ-case are seen beside one another, while Regency shell-work discovered by Queen Mary in the Isle of Wight now serves as a background to an enormous Regency chandelier.

There are numerous objects of personal interest, such as Garrick's bedroom furniture, Lord Palmerston's mantelpiece from Carlton House-terrace and King George IV's Gothic piano. The new arrangement is an attempt to popularize, by a correct association, individual objects hitherto more likely to appeal to the connoisseur than to the so-called man in the street.

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The Home Forum

The Lombard Plain

I CAN remember my first view of mountains. I was no longer a small boy, yet I had never seen salt water or any hill higher than the bluffs beside the Missouri. And then one evening, looking forward out of the train window, I saw a mountain before me, scarcely visible in the distance, but unbelievably beautiful, lifting white snow into the sky, and a wonder came over me that has never quite faded. For hours I watched the mountain emerge out of the blue distance, yet when night fell it was still far away.

Once I felt that wonder again. For years I had lived in the flat *vega* of a Central American river, seeing always the forested mountains beyond the bananas on either side, now black when the rain-clouds hung like a roof overhead and the booming voices of the howling monkeys echoed among the trees, now misty purple against a brick-red sunset when the smoky haze of the dry season hung hot over the land. At last I was free of the plain. I had climbed to the tops of the highest hills and was walking along a narrow path among deserted pastures where little crooked *nance* trees grew among the stones. Something prompted me to look back. The great valley was hidden in blue haze; but, beyond, the sun was shining mistily upon a tremendous hill which rose up and up, mottled with the yellow of summer-dried grass and the dark of woodland, an immensity that dwarfed me to the earth. I stood watching, uncertain that the hill was not a mirage of summer haze, and slowly the sunlight crept across its face and it faded into the blue.

* * *

PLAINS CANNOT GIVE one anything of this sense of the immensity of the earth, for in them the greatness is in the sky, that immense blue bowl under which one travels aimlessly, never nearing its rim. I should count Texas high among the monotonies I have seen, the plain parched in the autumn sun, the farmhouses scattered far apart, only a huge white whooping crane flying across that empty sky, his long neck outstretched before him. Even little England has the fens where, before the mutter of motors filled the air at all hours, one could in the summer evenings hear the hoofs of a trotting horse pounding the macadam road many miles away across the plain, that flat land where the Cathedral of Ely stood as a landmark to be seen for leagues around, and the far line of the chalk hills of East Anglia was scarcely higher than the hedgerows. Or the plain of South Holland, a road along the dyke, a canal on one side where men milked black and white cows beside their rowboats, on the other the tall rush-beds of the Aalsmeer and the sails of invisible boats creeping smoothly by, white over green. Or the tableland of Old Castile, a gray patchwork of tiny fields, rows of stubby black vinestocks, silvery stubbles and gray rock, and low overhead a racing gray sky with a cold wind blowing draftily beneath.

* * *

THERE IS LITTLE in common among plains except the immensity of the sky overhead, and the Lombard plain itself is broken up into many pieces and many appearances, far more varied than the hills with their eternal olives, divided from each other by the changing nature of the soil, by the accidents of history, and by the cities which are the glory of the land. Rome found many of these cities; and, when the empire passed, they were still there, greater and more vigorous than before. The Lombards conquered them, settled the countryside and soon were the peasants of the city-states which they had thought to subjugate. And, behind the strong walls of these cities, the culture of Europe was first built into new form.

The giant of the Lombard towns is Milan, huge and modern, surrounding the immense cathedral, a wedding-cake of towering pinnacles and clustered niches, each with its statue. Once Milan seemed likely to be the ruling city of Italy; but the Visconti, who had the wealth and power to conquer, had not the generosity to hold their conquests. Now its domain is manufacture, and its suburbs crawl out into the surrounding plain, mile upon mile of tenements edging the straight road to Pavia, bicycles rattling and trains clanging along their narrow ways as the town workers return to their homes.

Here, beyond the canals, are narrow strips of green pasture seen between pollarded willows, here are fields of rice and of tall maize by the farms, great squares of brickwork, patterned and latticed, hiding from the road behind their bridges across the canals. Now the land rises and the houses are close together, tall small houses of tiles and patterned stucco standing in vineyards where long vines creep over their trestles of willow-poles. The view is again edged by the hills, by terraced slopes where often the vineyards have gone back to grass, an unwelcome sign of welcome prosperity. In the maize-fields the women are gathering armfuls of the fading leaves as fodder for the cattle; here and there, through the stripped crop, a yellow cow draws a cart into which children toss the ripening cobs; and beside the farmhouse, on the concrete threshing-floor, the maize-huller coughs and rattles as men with wooden scoops shovel into it the huskless golden cobs.

* * *

ON THE LOWER Po is Ferrara, modern now, surrounding a romanesque cathedral with a magnificently ornate façade that tells of its rich past. And surrounding Ferrara is the orchard of northern Italy, rows of espaliered apple-trees trained on wires, heavy with perfect fruit, fields and fields of them, pears and peaches, in neat rows as far as the eye can see over that dyked sandy land. Tractors are ploughing in great fields about big farmsteads; and beside one house a thresher moans and mumbles over long sheaves of hemp, pummeling out fluffy masses of pale fiber and discarding the silvery waste which is piled in gray stacks in the rickyard under the slim towers of the poplars.

The plain of Venezia can scarcely be said to surround Venice whose cornlands are the sea. Rather it is the plain of Padua, the city of the basilica of St. Anthony, red brick walls and a huge dome seen across the moated park with its tall white guardian statues. The peasants of the plain are true Lombards, big-boned and fair like their ancestors from the northern forest; and the land in which they live is almost Dutch in appearance, wide fields, green pastures and canals where brown sandmartins hawk low over the smooth water with its waving emerald weed, and men, bowed to their harness, haul slow barges across the plain. And beside the road pumpkin vines trail over the house-roofs and hang down their Chinese lanterns of orange fruit. Here, too, is the plain of Treviso, a beautiful fortress town moated by a swift river. It stands at the head of a green plain, fertile and well watered, where the men clamber around the pollarded mulberry trees, picking food for their silkworms, and women graze sheep or white geese beside the road. And to the northward, edging that flat land, is a tremendous gray barrier of mountains, an undulating wall of stone, the eastern Alps.

* * *

AND THERE IS the plain of Ravenna. Once this was, like Venice, an island city at the mouth of the Po. Later it was the capital of the Lombards, the great city of north Italy, the rival of Rome; and, when Charlemagne, conqueror of Lombardy, sought a model for his new church at Aachen, eleven hundred years ago, he found it in Ravenna, more glorious to medieval eyes than the relics of old Rome. But the Adriatic is a shallow sea, and with the centuries the Po pushed its delta outwards, mile after mile. Ravenna ceased to be an island, ceased to be a seaport, and even the channel of the river silted up and sought a new outlet, leaving behind a meaningless inland city with an unequaled glory of ancient buildings, from the tiny basilica of Galla Placidia, a Christian lady of the third century, to splendid medieval churches. And around it stretches the most desolate part of the plain of Lombardy, a waste where canals wind among the fields and shining white pyramids of salt glisten in the distance. A woman is collecting food for her animals, rooting out weeds with a knife, and there a man is ploughing with an immense plough that turns a furrow fifteen inches deep and half a yard wide; and before him go three small boys guiding the long-horned white oxen, five yokes of them treading slowly forward across the endless emptiness of the stubbles.

J. S. ERSKINE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .$9.00 Three months ...$2.25
Six months .$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DETAIL FROM THE PAINTING, "SPRING," *by Sandro Botticelli: In the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, Italy*

AMONG Florentine painters of the fifteenth century, Sandro Botticelli was one of the masters. To this day his paintings hold the attention of a multitude of people for whom many of the accomplishments of his fellows seem remote. The fifteenth century was an age of curiosity and experiment among painters, who were absorbed with rendering space and portraying the human figure more accurately, with contriving forms elaborately in a play of lights and shadows. But Botticelli sought a handsome, pictorial expression upon which he could lavish his favorite medium,—line. Whatever could be conveyed in line, whatever could be given edge, shape, border, whatever could be propelled into rhythmic movement, that became the substance of his painting.

Following a trend of his age, Botticelli turned back to antique legends for subject. Two of his most famous large compositions are "The Birth of Venus" and "Spring." Of the latter painting, this allegorical head is a detail. In both pictures, Botticelli shrewdly assembled subjects which could be characterized most effectively with line. Forms, draperies, foliage become a tracery of lines which sometimes follow the path of shallow dignified curve, sometimes swing into jaunty undulation, are sometimes jerked into an angular fret. The lines swell and thin out, they are taut and limp, free and constrained. It is remarkable the number of ways in which they serve the painter. He appears to have become so enraptured with the possibilities of line that we suspect he selects his themes for their promise and potentiality in line.

The composition of "Spring" contains several figures of maidens and a youth. They dance, gather flowers, pluck fruit. They illustrate and symbolize the significance of Spring with splendor and luxuriance which is held in control by the good taste of the master. This head is a detail of the central, dominating figure. It is typically Botticellian. It is contrived more from imagination than from observation, the embodiment of a dream, a vision. Characteristically the brows, eyes, nose, lips, chin, neck are indicated with decisive line. The hair falling in loose wayward strands is interlaced with blossoms, more decorative than natural in shape. A garland encircles the shoulders; a floral pattern covers the gossamer gown. Fronds are pressed against the background. Botticelli crowds the portrayal with flowery ornament.

This image of Spring is replete with association in its allusion to youthfulness, love and efflorescence. The profusion, the intricacy, the restlessness qualify his genius; they also characterize the intensity of the Florentine School of Painting in the Renaissance.

DOROTHY ADLOW

[This is the third of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

An Hour in Delphi

THE day was unseasonably warm and, the first thrill of being on a journey having worn off, head in hand, elbow on window-sill, I fell into a doze on my sunny side of the coach.

Once I was barely aware that the train had made a stop, that someone had taken the vacant place beside me. Then, into that shadowy land on the border of sleep, reached a rich familiar odor. I took a deep breath, and was carried far away in clouds of perfumed mist. I fancied myself in a well-loved garden on the side of Mt. Parnassus, in the steep white village of Delphi. Far below, beyond vast groves of olives, lay the shimmering Aegean. Above, rose the peaks of storied mountains.

In the formal garden of the small adobe cottage, cicadas sustained their ceaseless summer chant. About the low stone door-step, flowers blossomed in white-washed pots and cans. The air was heavy with their perfume and that of the herbs that hung in bunches, drying by the deep, barred window.

The village lay silent, deserted save for the older women who sat in the shadowy places, spinning snowy wool into thread for the winter's weaving and watching the smaller children at play. Everyone else was in the fields, for the harvest is gathered in May on the little fields about Delphi and the villages below, just as it was two thousand years ago. Above the town the ancient stone threshing floors were piled high with golden grain.

Women and boys passed on the narrow streets, at the heads of donkeys so laden with sheaves that only their tiny hoofs and slender legs were visible. The way to the threshing floors is steep and stony and the sun is hot; so I was glad that, on the way down, the women could ride their patient little beasts. Sitting side-saddle, their feet swung easily as they decended.

Though I sat enchanted by the view before me, I knew that just above and beyond the village lay the fabulous marble ruins of The Temple of Apollo, the Sacred Way, The Theatre, The Stadium and farther on the deep, cool shadowy cleft in the mountain from which still gushes the Castalian Spring.

The olive trees were as if powdered with the pollen of their tiny creamy blossoms, but the first withering heat of early summer had taken away the carpet of field flowers which had made one vast garden of the mountainside. Soon the village itself would be completely deserted when, the harvest over, the sheep and goats would be driven to pastures high on Parnassus.

Stillness, peace and beauty enfolded me but —alas, my reverie was rudely broken! The train was stopping once again.

Drowsily lifting unwilling eyelids, reluctant to leave my Delphic garden for the confusion of a great American city, I discovered my seat-mate preparing to leave—gathering up her handbag and a lovely, fresh, florist's bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley.

She smiled sympathetically, bowed a polite adieu and was gone before I could thank her for the delicious hour in Delphi that her gardenias had given me.

D. S. R.

Cat in the Meadow

SMALL watching cat how very still
You sit among the grasses,
Quite shoulder-deep in Spring.

You wear a cape and mask of black
From which your eyes like saffron arrows
Stare discreetly bland.

Small voices shout defiance
In the damp meadow grasses—pale colored
Grasses of buff and plum.

The crickets taunt more loudly,
And tall blades stir with tiny forms;
But you are still—so still.

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

Conversation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBABLY few people fully realize what a powerful vehicle either for good or for ill speech can be. How often has a word of encouragement, of hope and steadfast faith in God, uplifted another and dispelled some cloud of depression or anxiety! How frequently, on the other hand, has some doleful prognostication or expressed foreboding added to the weight of another's woe! When the Psalmist wrote (Psalms 141:3), "Keep the door of my lips," he undoubtedly recognized the responsibility which rests upon each one to guard his speech.

Conversation is generally accepted as meaning an interchange of thoughts, sentiments, and opinions. When the Apostle Peter wrote (I Peter 1:15), "Be ye holy in all manner of conversation," he undoubtedly used this word in its larger sense, such as manner of living, behavior, conduct, and so on. Nevertheless, speech is undeniably an important part of such behavior and conduct. It should and can be made beautiful—moderate, controlled, devoid of extravagant expression or utterance. Indeed, there is not a moment when our words cannot approximate the beauty of holiness.

Sometimes the influence for good of an otherwise fine character may seem to be somewhat inhibited because the individual permits himself a laxity or extravagance of utterance which may not be in keeping with his own highest ideals. He may even be thoughtlessly allowing himself to adopt and follow methods of speech employed by those who have not attained to his ideals, and therefore do not share them. Imitations of profane phrases or expletives may seem to be harmless because they avoid actual profanity. But are they harmless? Do they not convey to the listener, by suggestion, the undesirable language which they imitate? Can anyone imagine a questionable expletive issuing from the lips of the Master? His direct admonition to his disciples (Matthew 5:37), "But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil," was exemplified by his own moderation and temperateness in his teaching. In that wonderful discourse known as the Sermon on the Mount there is not one overemphasized word, not one extravagant expression; yet every sentence finds its mark.

Christian Science enables those who have gained an understanding of it to follow Christ Jesus in this as well as in every other respect. It leads them not alone to purify their mode of speech, but to refrain from pursuing unpleasant and unworthy topics of conversation. As a matter of fact, these no longer appeal to them. Having apprehended in some degree the truth of being, that man made in the image and likeness of God is spiritual and perfect, they find opened up to them a vista of spiritual possibilities which provide inexhaustible food for delightful conversation. The interchange of spiritual ideas refreshes and invigorates, for they acknowledge and express only the one Life, God.

Christian Science also leads its adherents to eschew unnecessary conversation about the body, about the apparent conditions through which it may seem to have passed. As a matter of fact, this is the wisest and most sensible thing they could possibly do. On page 260 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Selfishness and sensualism are educated in mortal mind by the thoughts ever recurring to one's self, by conversation about the body, and by the expectation of perpetual pleasure or pain from it; and this education is at the expense of spiritual growth."

Spiritual growth means that, in his inmost thought, one becomes more and more absent from the body and increasingly present with the Lord. The knowledge that man is not dependent upon a bodily structure for life, because God is the Life of the real man, makes the body claim less place in one's thought and therefore in one's conversation. In like manner, topics of sin and disease no longer attract one who knows that because the things of Spirit alone are true and real these things must be unreal and untrue. Then eternal verities, not the ephemeral appearances of matter, occupy individual attention.

In the final analysis, of course, the whole question of expression resolves itself into a redeemed condition of consciousness, for "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." He whose thought is becoming purified because he has apprehended the truth about God and man which Christian Science reveals, will naturally find not alone his mode of speech but his entire conversation, conduct, and behavior expressing higher and nobler ideals. He can then say with the Apostle Paul (Philippians 3:20), "Our conversation is in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Onze Woorden

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

WAARSCHIJNLIJK beseffen slechts weinigen ten volle welk een groote macht ten goede of ten kwade het gesproken woord kan zijn. Hoe menigmaal heeft een woord van bemoediging, van hoop en van standvastig geloof in God den mensch opgeheven en wolken van neerslachtigheid en angst verdreven! En hoe dikwijls heeft daarentegen een droevige voorspelling of een uitgesproken voorgevoelen de last van een ander nog zwaarder gemaakt! Toen de Psalmdichter schreef (Ps. 141:3): „Behoed de deur mijner lippen," besefte hij ongetwijfeld de verantwoordelijkheid van den mensch om over zijn woorden te waken.

Algemeen wordt aangenomen, dat een gesprek voeren een uitwisselen is van gedachten, gevoelens en meeningen. Waar de Apostel Petrus schreef (I Petrus 1:15): „Wordt ook gijzelve heilig in al uwen wandel," bezigde hij dit woord ongetwijfeld in de ruimste beteekenis daarvan, dus voor de wijze van leven, voor gedrag, optreden en zoo voort. Niettemin heeft ook het gesproken woord zeer zeker een belangrijk aandeel aan des menschen optreden en zijn levenswijze. Het kan en moet aangenaam aandoen, het moet gematigd en beheerscht zijn en ontdaan van overdreven uitdrukkingen of uitspraken. Inderdaad kunnen onze woorden ieder oogenblik de schoonheid van heiligheid (Nr. de Engelsche Bijbelvert.) meer nabij komen.

Somtijds kan de invloed ten goede, welke van een, op andere punten, schoon karakter uitgaat, min of meer belemmerd schijnen te worden door een slordigheid of overdrevenheid in zijn wijze van spreken, die niet in overeenstemming is met zijn eigen hoogste idealen. Hij kan er mogelijk gedachteloos toe overgaan een wijze van spreken aan te nemen en te gebruiken, die gebezigd wordt door anderen, die niet tot de hoogte van zijn idealen zijn opgeklommen en deze dus niet deelen. Verbasteringen van godslasterlijke taal of van vloeken schijnen misschien tamelijk onschuldig, omdat zij daadwerkelijk godslasteren vermijden. Maar is het waarlijk zoo onschuldig? Brengt het aan den hoorder niet juist de ongewenschte taal in de gedachte, waarvan het een verbastering is? Zou men zich kunnen voorstellen, dat een of andere bedenkelijke krachtterm den Meester over de lippen zou zijn gekomen? Door zijn eigen zelfbeheersching en zijn gematigdheid in hetgeen hij leerde, mocht hij met recht tot zijn discipelen zeggen (Mattheüs 5:37): „Maar laat zijn uw woord ja, ja; neen, neen; wat boven deze is, dat is uit den booze." In die wondervolle toespraak, waaraan algemeen de naam van de Bergrede wordt gegeven, wordt op geen enkel woord te veel nadruk gelegd en komt geen enkele overdreven uitdrukking voor, en nochtans bereikt iedere zin haar doel.

Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] stelt hen, die deze Wetenschap leeren begrijpen, in staat Christus Jezus ook in dit, evenals in andere opzichten, na te volgen. Zij brengt hen er toe niet slechts hun wijze van spreken te louteren, doch houdt hen er van terug over onprettige en onwaardige onderwerpen te spreken. Feitelijk verliezen zulke onderwerpen hun aantrekkelijkheid voor hen. Waar zij iets zijn gaan begrijpen van de waarheid van het zijn, dat de mensch naar Gods beeld en gelijkenis geschapen, geestelijk en volmaakt is, opent zich voor hen een verschiet van geestelijke mogelijkheden, die een onuitputtelijke bron zijn voor aangename gesprekken. Het uitwisselen van geestelijke ideeën werkt verfrischend en versterkend, want deze ideeën gaan uit van het ééne Leven, dat God is, en erkennen geen ander Leven, geen anderen God.

Christian Science leert haar aanhangers ook zich er van te onthouden zonder noodzaak over het lichaam, of over aan den dag tredende toestanden van het lichaam te spreken. En dit is inderdaad het wijste en verstandigste wat men met mogelijkheid kan doen. Op blz. 260 van het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy: „Zelfzucht en zinnelijkheid worden in het sterfelijk gemoed aangekweekt door gedachten, die voortdurend op het eigen-ik gericht zijn, door gesprekken over het lichaam en door de verwachting, dat het ons voortdurend genot of smart zal geven, en dit alles gaat ten koste van onze geestelijke groei."

Geestelijke groei houdt in, dat de mensch in zijn diepste innerlijk meer en meer uit het lichaam uitwonende en bij den Heere inwonende wordt. Door te weten, dat het leven van den mensch niet afhankelijk is van zijn lichamelijke gesteldheid, aangezien God het Leven is van den werkelijken mensch, gaat het lichaam minder plaats innemen in zijn denken en, als gevolg daarvan, in zijn spreken. Ook zonde en ziekte zullen niet langer aantrekkelijke onderwerpen van gesprek uitmaken voor hen, die weten dat deze dingen onwaar en onwerkelijk moeten zijn, aangezien alleen de dingen des Geestes waar en werkelijk zijn. Hun aandacht zal zich bepalen bij de eeuwige waarheden, en niet bij voorbijgaande stoffelijke verschijnselen.

In de laatste instantie vindt het geheele vraagstuk van zich uit te drukken zijn oplossing in een gelouterd bewustzijn, want „uit den overvloed des harten spreekt de mond." Hij, wiens denken zuiverder wordt, omdat hij de waarheid omtrent God en den mensch, in Christian Science geopenbaard, is gaan begrijpen, zal bevinden dat, als vanzelf, niet alleen zijn wijze van spreken, maar zijn geheele wandel, zijn gedrag en zijn handelingen hooger en edeler idealen tot uiting gaan brengen. Met den Apostel Paulus kan hij dan zeggen (Filip. 3:20): „Onze wandel is in de hemelen."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

Stained Glass

ICE cubes in a clear glass bowl. The sun shines through them here on the table, in colors like an angel's wing in a stained glass window.

* * *

Ice cubes in a palace. Giant ice cubes built up into a palace for the winter carnival in Montreal. Walls standing faintly green and glistening, then shot through with rainbow colors in the winter sunlight. Roman candles breaking over them at night in showers of stars: torches setting them on fire: rockets thrusting up from them in long bright fingers of flower-tipped light.

* * *

Ice cubes on the prairie. Piled up like jewels beside every woman's door. Cut from the river to be melted into water. Rectangles of prismatic color foamy at the edges from the touch of steel. Lying like winter gardens in the sun. Pale as white blossoms underneath the stars. Bubble-tinted under northerin lights streaming down the sky.

F. D.

The Coldest Day of the Year

CIRCUITOUS route of sun around
This frosted arc of drowsing ground
Predicts the certain Spring—
The unrumored season
Beyond frail grasp of frozen reason.

Incredulous, the Winter mind
Viewing pale traverse of unwearied light
Doubts under mound of months to find
Banners of mist furled, or night
Quivering with breath of magnolia.

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Boston Today

Welfare Coal Delays Probed

Laurie C. Pratt, manager of the Babcock Coal Company, today declared at Mayor Mansfield's public hearings into the handling of welfare coal that he had not been able to learn the causes of delays in coal deliveries to welfare recipients last winter.

Under persistent questioning of Charles J. Sullivan, assistant corporation counsel, Mr. Pratt was forced into the admission that the coal company's investigation of welfare complaints had been haphazardly conducted.

Mr. Pratt's remarks were supposed to have been in defense of charges of the Boston Finance Commission that coal companies had been flagrantly neglectful of their duties in fulfilling city contracts. Under Mr. Sullivan's interrogation Mr. Pratt frequently attempted to minimize the seriousness of delays in deliveries and the volume of complaints.

The witness spoke of the rush of orders that prevented meeting coal delivered promptly, yet he insisted that his company was well equipped to handle the welfare business. Asked why one recipient had to wait four days and another six, to get coal, Mr. Pratt said he had no record of such delays and admitted under further questioning that he had made no investigation of these cases.

Asked by Attorney Sullivan if he had not handled urgent cases first, Mr. Pratt declared all deliveries were held to be urgent.

Snow seemed to be Mr. Pratt's chief excuse for delays in deliveries but he offered no satisfactory reason for delays in months when there was no snow. Another reason for failure to deliver, he said, was finding no one at home. This failed to satisfy Mr. Sullivan on cases where delays ran from 6 to 18 days. Mr. Pratt said the Babcock Company had received 18 complaints concerning quality and 14 on delayed orders.

Mr. Sullivan asked: "Were any of these complaints justified?"

"They were not," replied Mr. Pratt.

"Did you investigate all these complaints?"

"No."

"Then you do not know whether they were justified?"

"But I do," Mr. Pratt insisted.

Asked how the Babcock Company could quote a considerably lower price than any other major company, Mr. Pratt said modern loading equipment and the practice of hiring trucks enabled his company to handle the coal for $1.75 a ton, including trucking. At the Fin Com hearings other representatives set the minimum at $2.75.

Commencement Season Under Way

Graduation season will get in full swing in Boston on Sunday when baccalaureate sermons, opening event in commencement week, are scheduled at Harvard, Tufts and Boston University.

Sunday afternoon at 3:30 the Harvard senior class will assemble in caps and gowns at Holworthy Hall and march to the Memorial Church for the baccalaureate service at 4 p. m. Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, will deliver the sermon. Following the service Dr. and Mrs. Conant will entertain the senior class at their home.

Tufts baccalaureate will be held at 4 p. m. at Goddard Chapel. Dr. John A. Cousens, president of the college, will deliver the sermon. Boston University's baccalaureate will be held in Symphony Hall at 4 p. m. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president, will deliver the sermon.

Today Boston University's school of law held its annual class day exercises at the school lecture hall on 11 Ashburton Place, with the presentation of keys and certificates and the announcements of prize winners. The Ordronaux prize, law review certificates, the Kappa Beta Pi award and Woolsack keys were presented. The chief address was delivered by Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of the Roxbury District Court, whose subject was, "Where Are We Going?"

Biggest event today in B. U.'s commencement exercises will be the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon, possibly continuing into tonight; Sunday probably fair, becoming slightly warmer; gentle to moderate northeasterly winds.

Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer Sunday.

All Other New England States: Showers on the coast tonight; Sunday probably fair and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds mostly northeasterly, rain tonight and possibly Sunday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	72	Minneapolis	62	80
Bermuda	74	82	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	58	66	New York	62	76
Denver	66	90	Norfolk	70	84
Helena	56	74	Philadelphia	66	80
Jacksonville	80	86	St. Louis	66	62
Kansas City	70	84	San Francisco	58	70
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	68	78
Miami	76	84			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., June 13.
B—Maximum, June 12.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:44 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 7:13 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 7:43 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

'Fair Betting' Is Sought

Conduct of betting on a fair and equitable basis cannot be guaranteed at Massachusetts dog and horse race tracks unless there is one inspector to every ten betting tellers, Charles Connor, chairman of the State Racing Commission, told the House Ways and Means Committee today.

The committee is hearing recommendations by department heads for restoration of budget cuts, and Mr. Connor said that his commission needed $28,320.

Because there are insufficient inspectors at the Revere dog track, and because this same lack will prevail at the horse tracks later in the season, Mr. Connor said he expected "difficulties."

Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation, requested the restoration of $25,000 to carry on the work abandoned by the Civilian Conservation Corps. State Auditor Thomas Buckley approached the committee for $1000, which he said had been spent in an investigation of the state college recently.

Verdict 'Guilty' In Schools Case

Frederick Carroll and Robert T. Brown were found guilty of conspiracy to steal money from Miss Mary Brennan, a substitute schoolteacher, by a Suffolk Superior Court jury which had been locked up since the case began last Monday. Judge John M. Gibbs is expected to pass sentence on Monday. The two defendants face a maximum penalty of two years in the house of correction and $1000 fine.

Carroll and Brown were acquitted on indictments charging solicitation to give a bribe, attempt to commit larceny and conspiracy to solicit to give a bribe. The Government charged in its case that the defendants had approached Miss Brennan to pay them $50 and to solicit the same amount from other substitute teachers of her acquaintance, in order that their names would be given favorable attention when the permanent teachers' list was "frozen."

The jury deliberated for nearly five hours, retiring shortly after 11 o'clock and returning with their verdict at four in the afternoon. High light of the trial was Miss Brennan's testimony, in which she described meetings with Carroll and Brown, at which they talked over plans for paying to "freeze" the list.

The defense contended that Miss Brennan's story was a "fabrication," and that Carroll and Brown had merely offered to help the substitute teacher find out why she had not been advanced more rapidly on the permanent teachers' list.

Harvard Greets Its 25-Year Class

From far and near—as far as Europe and Hawaii and as near as Cambridge itself—members of Harvard's Class of 1911, the "25-year class," are bearing down on the scenes of their early enthusiasms for Commencement Week.

The reunion begins officially at 2 o'clock on Monday with a reception at Harvard Union. Other high points during the week will be a day of golf, tennis, baseball and other sports at the Dedham Country and Polo Club on Tuesday, the Stadium Exercises at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, and the Graduating Class Commencement Exercises in Sever Quadrangle in the Yard at 9:45 a. m. on Thursday.

Under the general chairmanship of Richard C. Floyd 19 committees have been laboring over detailed arrangements for entertainment of the classmates of a quarter-century ago, with their wives and children. The wives themselves have also made up another 11 committees working toward the same end.

Classmates coming from beyond Greater Boston will be housed, with their families, in Harvard's own dormitories.

With the impressive commencement exercises, the Harvard-Yale baseball game, the father-and-son swimming meet, and all the other features of the reunion successfully completed, the nineteen-eleveners will gather finally at a musical tea in the Harvard Union at 4 o'clock ton Thursday.

Members of the executive committee of the class reunion are: Richard C. Floyd, Reginald C. Foster, George R. Harding, Ralph Hornblower, Herbert Jaques, Alexander Wheeler, and Lothrop Withington.

Chairmen of the other committees are Frederick Deane, Donald F. Butler, Fred F. Field, William D. Sohier Jr., William DeFord Beal, Robert H. Holt, L. Eugene Stover, Parkman D. Howe, the Rev. W. Appleton Lawrence, John P. Carr, L. Cushing Goodhue, Laurence L. Winship, George S. Squibb, Edward A. Winsor, Wayland M. Minot, George E. Judd, Edward H. Kittredge, Dr. Edward Harding, and Gluyas Williams, cartoonist.

Building Trades Wages Are Rising

Peak wage scales are to be restored shortly in 12 of the 28 unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council for Boston, it was reported at a meeting of the council last night. These unions have already signed new wage agreements, while the 16 others are making progress with negotiations.

In 1931 the members in this group took voluntary cuts. The new agreements return to the scales in effect before that year.

Under the new scales members of Plasterers' Local 10 will begin at $1.50 an hour on July 1, followed by a further increase to $1.62½ on Jan. 1, 1937. Bricklayers' Local 3 started with $1.42½ scale on the first of this month and will go up to $1.50 on Oct. 1. Stone masons will use the same scale. Engineers' wages in different classifications will rise from $61 to $65 and from $51 to $55 per week.

Fair and Warmer Sunday's Outlook

Boston today was included in the rain zone with a forecast for showers in the afternoon, possibly continuing during the night, according to the Weather Bureau, although the same office extended hope for a probable fair and warmer Sunday.

General weather conditions for New England reported to Meteorologist G. Harold Noyes at 8 o'clock this morning showed unsettled showery weather.

Following the recent "million-dollar rains" in Maine, southern Connecticut farmers last night received their "bonus" of rainfall with an extremely heavy precipitation, reported in New Haven as 7.18 inches, which while soaking dried lawns, fields and crops with much-needed thoroughness, also, according to the Associated Press, inundated the streets, causing excessive damage to private cellars, street pavements and Public Works projects.

Many Flag Day Programs Planned

Floating from flagstaffs, featured in store window displays and draped on city buildings, the Stars and Stripes will be especially memorialized tomorrow by Boston citizens in observance of the 159th anniversary of the Continental Congressional Act authorizing adoption of the flag "representing a new constellation."

Gov. James M. Curley, in his proclamation setting aside Sunday, June 14, as Flag Day, recalled the regard with which the flag is held as an emblem of bravery on the battlefield, and continued:

"Let us think of the Flag, also, as a great emblem of peace, representing as it does our beloved country, a land of national independence and individual freedom, a haven of hope for the oppressed of other lands who have here obtained the opportunity denied them in their native country. . . ."

* * *

Joint efforts of the City of Boston, the Boston Lodge of Elks and the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association have provided for a colorful historic street parade of groups representing some 20 organizations that will assemble at Copley Square at seven o'clock, then proceed to Boston Common for formal exercises. Eight bands and drum corps will provide tempo for the parading organizations. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield will extend the city's greetings; main address will be given by Patrick J. Foley, Elks official.

In the event of unfavorable weather, the evening public exercises will be transferred from the Common to the Armory of First Corps Cadets.

* * *

Past Flag Day programs in Boston have included a military or naval ceremony with review and formal lowering of the national flag on the Common at sunset. But this year June 14 also marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of the old Ninth Regiment, M. V. M., which has been succeeded by the 101st infantry. Consequently one of the most spectacular events of the 1936 Flag Day will be the elaborate ceremony this organization will conduct on Boston Common following its afternoon parade.

* * *

The third special observance of Flag Day will be an indoor meeting at Faneuil Hall arranged by the Women's Auxiliary of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, at 2:30 o'clock. Organizations are invited to send their colors to the meeting.

Caution in Using Fireworks Urged

There is no need to repeat the casualties of war in order to celebrate American independence — if fireworks are used intelligently and with adult supervision, Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin intimated yesterday in a statement on the hazards of the approaching holiday season.

"As it is now legal to sell fireworks in Boston, providing the proper permit is obtained," he said, "great care must be taken in their use. . . . Good housekeeping should prevail in stores where fireworks are kept for sale. Stores should be kept free from any waste paper or other rubbish.

"If our citizens will only use common sense and caution, many accidents can be avoided during this season of the year. . . . It is unwise and foolhardy for anyone to attempt experiments with powder and other explosives as a mere manifestation of a patriotic demonstration."

Boston Today

N. E. Bonus Bonds Ready for Mailing

Good news for New England's 200,000 odd World War veterans came today from L. W. Sweetser, assistant cashier in charge of the fiscal agency of the Federal Reserve Bank, who said that more than 156,000 applications for the bonus bonds had been completed and placed in the mail for delivery on Monday.

Names of veterans have been printed on approximately 1,724,000 pieces of bonds totaling $89,650,000 already, he stated, and by midnight tomorrow every application certified by the Treasury Department disbursing officer in the Federal Building will have been completed and made ready for delivery.

Veterans were warned by Mr. Sweetser not to destroy the transmittal letter enclosed with the bonds in the registered packages which they will receive. This letter, he said, tells everything that needs to be known about the bonus bonds.

He also reminded them that these adjusted service bonds cannot be redeemed at Federal Reserve Banks, but only at post offices throughout the country.

'Barnyard Golf' Winners Named

"Barnyard golf"—otherwise known as "pitching horseshoes"—invaded Boston in a large way this week when 329 boys from the ages of 7 to 22 years participated in what is said to be the greatest pitching contest ever held in this city.

Boys from 19 different organizations have been making the neighborhood of the playground at 80 Dudley Street ring with the fall of the shoes against the metal pin.

A total of 303 trial games have been played. Six courts were laid out in the Boys' Club playground, and these have been kept constantly busy since last Monday afternoon, when the tournament started. Finals were held this morning for the four divisions—Midgets, Juniors, Intermediates and Seniors.

The contest was the outgrowth of a smaller tournament conducted several weeks ago, which aroused such interest that Boys' Club officials decided to run the present games for a much larger group of contestants.

Winners of first and second places who received gold and silver medals respectively were as follows: Midget Class—Edward Beardsley and Frank O'Brien; Junior Class—Oscar Young and Frank Marcella; Intermediate Class—Richard Woodson and Paul Dotten; Senior Class—Preston Gittens and Ken Saunders.

Adult Education Fund Gets $3000

Nearly $3000 has been collected during the first three days of the $25,000 fund campaign being conducted by the Boston Center for Adult Education, it was announced at a meeting last night at 3 Joy Street. Charles G. Schirmer of Chestnut Hill, general chairman of the drive, said that the committee of 100 campaign workers had pledged itself to raise $7000 before their next meeting.

The $25,000 is to be used for enlarging the present facilities of the center by enabling it to move into its own building.

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, president of the center, explained that the organization is incorporated and that its work does not duplicate organized extension study. He gave four reasons why the adult education movement in the United States needs private rather than public, tax-supported programs:

"1. It can experiment with new procedures.

"2. It can maintain an atmosphere of freedom because it is itself free from control.

"3. The present lack of available public funds makes it necessary to do this now, for the power of informed intelligent opinion is needed now.

"4. Men and women like freedom from school atmosphere that so often pervades evening classes."

Police Put Ban On Small Boys At Race Track

Sale of Passes by Minors Will Be Blocked, Captain Says

Newspapers to Help

Among the evils of gambling with which Boston authorities must cope when the local horse-racing season opens next Monday at Suffolk Downs, none presents a more definite need for correction than that affecting minors, in the opinion of Capt. William D. Donovan of Police Station No. 7 in East Boston.

Trouble began last year when horse-racing was legalized, the captain pointed out. Many small boys were said to have obtained special passes for the race track. Posing as newsboys with an armful of papers, they sold these tickets to race-track fans, the policemen said.

To give brief facts on the legal side of the question, minors up to 16 years of age must be licensed in Boston through the office of Timothy F. Regan, supervisor of licensed minors, if they wish to ply any of the street trades—paper selling, fruit vending of shoe shining. And it fares hard with any youth caught in any of these capacities without his license badge.

Boys from 16 to 21 years of age must get a license from the city clerk's office in City Hall, in any city, before he may enter any such profession. In the case of both groups, the fee is 25 cents. Many of the paper sellers at the track last year had no license.

This selling of passes, Captain Donovan says, has a deterrent effect upon the boy.

Captain Takes Action

This problem did not interest Captain Donovan last year chiefly because at that time he was a lieutenant at headquarters. Last month he was promoted to command the station at East Boston. Now he is taking steps to correct the situation. Besides the effect such practice might have on the boys' characters, and the damage to newspaper circulation, there is the added physical danger of the heavy traffic which mills around the track.

Seeking some agreeable solution to the problem, therefore, Captain Donovan called a meeting in his office of the circulation managers of the various local newspapers. He put the question directly up to them, asking them to co-operate with him by making sure that every boy to whom they issued papers was covered by a license.

All agreed to help. At the captain's suggestion, the managers said that they would issue licenses from their own offices and give badges bearing the name of the paper to boys between 16 and 21 years only. Younger boys must get a certificate and badge from Mr. Regan's office.

This step puts the burden of responsibility directly upon the newspapers. Captain Donovan has agreed that any boy wearing his newspaper badge will not be molested. He feels, however, that the real problem involves boys of tender ages who claim to be sole supports of their mothers. Sometimes older boys give younger brothers a load of papers to sell, hoping the public will have pity and buy.

Woman Leader Elated

According to Miss Margaret Wiesman, of the Consumer's League of Massachusetts, many efforts have been made to find the right solution.

Miss Wiesman was elated over the possibilities of the step just taken by Captain Donovan. "It is a move in the right direction," she said, "and it gives us hope that something may eventually be done to clarify the whole situation."

Miss Wiesman said that she wished several other requirements could be included in the unwritten agreements. It would help in determining ages of prospective newsboys, she explained, if they could be required to show their school certificates, religious or baptismal records or birth certificates. This would relieve any doubt in the minds of circulation managers as to ages of boys, and eliminate a large part of their responsibility.

Whatever the outcome of this experiment, she added, it shows that people are waking up to the newsboy problem. The public has been fooled long enough, she said, by exploiting merchants who prefer to call youngsters independent independent business men and little merchants, while the profits roll in.

Lodge Won't Quit Senate Race; Weeks Shows Added Strength; Party Harmony Is Threatened

State Representative Insists He Will Not Change Plans and Seek Seat in House—Former Mayor in Western Massachusetts

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., today dispelled any rumors that he would abandon his candidacy for United States Senator and seek election to the Congressional seat left vacant by the late Representative A. Platt Andrews.

The young state legislator's announcement was contained in a two-page statement in which he refused to follow the proposals of numerous political leaders.

"If I withdrew from the campaign which I have been making for the last seven months for the United States Senate, and which in all probability I am going to win, I would be sacrificing principle to expediency," Representative Lodge insisted.

In Fight to Stay

"I entered the fight for the senatorial nomination," he continued, "because I believed I would make a useful Senator and a winning candidate. I did so at a time when Republican prospects were more uncertain than they are now, and only after I had satisfied myself that men senior to me in party service did not care to make the run. Having no paid workers, it would be a betrayal of the confidence expressed in me and the untiring work which has been done in my behalf by friends throughout the State for me to run away."

Numerous leaders in the party have expressed the opinion that Representative Lodge has not had sufficient experience to go to the United States Senate. They have felt the Representative was too hasty in making his bid to succeed to his grandfather, the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. In the present vacancy in the lower legislative branch in Washington, they saw an opportunity for Mr. Lodge to gain valuable expreience before making the upward step into the United States Senate.

Political Background

Yet, others, particularly those who believe implicitly in the ability of the young Beverly Representative, contend his experience as a Washington correspondent and his four years in the state Legislature has given him the necessary background. Furthermore, the Representative has been a close student of political affairs, campaign methods and international subjects. They consider his short term in the State Legislature far from tells the story concerning his political ability.

Of course, the Lodge withdrawal from the senatorial race would have made possible complete Republican harmony in connection with that post, in case the convention endorsement is snatched by Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton, his only major opponent.

Weeks Gaining Strength

Until two or three weeks ago it appeared certain that the young Beverly legislator would walk into the senatorial nomination. But Mr. Weeks has gained rapidly in the last few weeks, particularly in the western part of the State, where he has snatched away many delegates formerly listed among the supporters of Mr. Lodge.

Whether the Weeks gains are large enough to overcome the tremendous lead Mr. Lodge piled up in the early months of 1936, is not certain. But the gap has closed amazingly fast.

Mr. Weeks has announced he would not carry his candidacy to the primaries if Mr. Lodge gains the favor of the pre-primary convention scheduled for June 18, 19 and 20 at Springfield. Until Mr. Lodge's statement today it was expected that he would abide by the convention decision. In fact, in the early days of the campaign, he told the writer he would not go beyond the convention. But now it appears he will not give up easily. This was indicated in the last paragraph of his statement, in which he said:

Denies Rumors

"My senatorial campaign will continue as it started, without personalities and without bitterness. No one desires party harmony more than I do, and I believe I have done my part and will do so in the future to demonstrate that Republicans can have clean competition between themselves without splitting the party. When a horse is a whole lap ahead, he does not give up the race, and I hope that this statement will put an end to all the fanciful rumors that have sprung up in spite of my repeated denials."

Therefore, if Mr. Weeks should defeat Representative Lodge at the convention, it appears the Republican senatorial nomination will result in an inner party struggle just as Governor Curley's victory at the Democratic convention opened a primary fight in the opposing party.

Edgar M. Mills

Married Teachers In Hartford Lose Jobs by Statutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 13—Fourteen married women, each of them a teacher in the Hartford schools for at least a decade, were served notice this week by the Hartford Board of Education that there will be no contracts for them next year.

In the face of a cry of "injustice" raised by the minority Republican members of the school board, and a charge of "cruelty" made by one of them, the Democratic majority members put through their program on the argument of economy.

By dropping 14 married women, each in the higher salary brackets, and replacing them with 14 young girls just out of normal school the board can save an estimated $10,000. No other reason for the dismissal of the teachers has been given.

Hartford Sets the Pace

Nothing in months has attracted more attention from the educators of the State than Hartford's action, the first taken by any town in Connecticut that makes retroactive a rule against employment of married women in the schools.

Many towns, under the financial pressure of the depression, have ceased to employ married women as new teachers, and many have told their single women teachers that they can consider they have resigned when they apply for a marriage license. None before has put up the bars to married women and proceeded to weed out the married women already in its employ.

"Our association is opposed to any

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Townsend Plan Favorites Are Named in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, June 13 (AP)—The founders of the Townsend old-age-pension plan occupied Maine's political spotlight today as the pre-primary campaign reached its end.

Dr. Francis E. Townsend was here to speak in behalf of the congressional aspirants his organization has endorsed in each of Maine's three districts.

The candidates, with nearly 900 other office seekers, were to meet the test of ballots Monday.

Dr. Townsend began with speeches here in favor of James C. Oliver (R), South Portland, and Joseph W. Connolly (D), seeking nominations to the first district seat in the National House.

Brewster Sanctioned

The pension group also has sanctioned the candidacies of the Rev. J. Clarence Leckemby and Representative Ralph O. Brewster in the second and third districts. Both are Republicans.

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin was to take the stump, by radio from Detroit, tomorrow for three congressional candidates endorsed by his National Union for Social Justice.

They were Connolly and Oliver in the First District, and A. Raymond Rogers (R) in the Second District.

The two contenders for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, Secretary of State Lewis O. Barrows and Blin W. Page, Skowhegan banker, were busy patching holes in their political fences.

Brann and Dubord

Unhampered by opposition, Gov. Louis J. Brann and F. Harold Dubord, Waterville, coasted contentedly toward certain Democratic nomination for the United States Senate and Governorship, respectively.

U. S. Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R) was unopposed for renomination.

All the Townsend-Coughlin congressional aspirants, save Representative Brewster, had opposition. There were nine Republicans and three Democrats in the First District field; six Republicans battled Rogers in the Second District. Three Democrats sought the Third District nomination. Ernest L. McLean, Augusta, was unopposed for the Second District bid.

Dr. Townsend Opens His Vermont Campaign

St. JOHNSBURY, Vt., June 13 (AP)—Eventual "junking" of both major political parties in favor of a "humanitarian program" in America, is envisioned by Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old-age-pension advocate.

Dr. Townsend arrived here last night to open what he described as a national campaign for "anyone but Roosevelt."

He was accompanied by Gerald L. K. Smith, share-the-wealth pro-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Stop Roosevelt Cry Is Raised By Young GOP

Led by Connecticut Man the National Federation Plans Campaign

Gov. Bridges Active

Massachusetts Woman Made Secretary at the Session Held in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13 (AP)—A call to "stop Roosevelt" was made at a meeting of the Young Republican National Federation last night at which its members rounded out their organization for the coming campaign.

J. Kenneth Bradley, 33-year-old Westport, Conn., attorney, was re-elected chairman and promtly predicted a Republican victory in November.

Other officers named included Mrs. Wilbur P. Davis, Massachusetts, secretary.

Mr. Bradley called the federation to order shortly after adjournment of the Republican National Convention.

"Young Republicans everywhere are pleased with the liberal character of the Republican platform," Mr. Bradley said.

Governor Bridges of New Hampshire, who had been nominated for the vice-presidency, and Deely Nice nephew of Governor Nice of Maryland, were active at the meeting.

Governor Bridges, in an address called upon Young Republicans to "stop Roosevelt."

"I know Mr. Roosevelt personally," Governor Bridges said, "and I have come to the conclusion that he is a dangerous leader. He has no definite program and no dependence can be placed in his pledged word.

"Unless we stop Roosevelt there will fall upon us a staggering burden of debt."

Governor Bridges' Coup In Getting Knox Before Convention Disclosed

EN ROUTE FROM CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13 (AP)—In the official way of speaking, little New Hampshire not only placed Frank Knox in nomination for the Vice-Presidency, but also nominated him.

When the State was reached in the roll call he had 498 votes. The nomination required 502. After New Hampshire had her 11, he had 509.

In the same way it was New Hampshire which clinched the Landon nomination.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges today disclosed the split-second decision that resulted in nomination of Col. Frank Knox for Vice-President.

"One minute before I took the rostrum, no one knew but myself," said Governor Bridges, "that I intended to nominate Knox."

He revealed the inner workings of the vice-presidential coup.

"The Landon camp had deliberated throughout the night," he said, "before deciding that Senator Vandenberg of Michigan should receive the Landon accolade."

The word went out that Vandenberg, Knox and Bridges himself stood in that order of preference. Then Senator Vandenberg sent a message read from the floor that under no circumstances would he accept nomination.

Bridges rushed to John Hamilton, Governor Landon's nominator and campaign manager, for an appraisal of the situation.

Fired by the possibility confronting him, Governor Bridges hastened to arrange that Alabama or Arizona yield to New Hampshire on the roll call for nominations before Senator Vandenberg's name could be placed in nomination.

Throwing away a vice-presidential nomination himself, perhaps, the New Hampshire Governor moved for the nomination of Colonel Knox.

Bay State Delegates, Back in Boston, Turn Eyes to State Convention

Massachusetts delegates to the Republican convention arrived home today by special train from Cleveland, shortly before 10 A. M. Delegates from the western part of the State left the train at Pittsfield, Springfield and Worcester.

Stops were made at Framingham and Newtonville.

The chairman of the delegation, Gaspar G. Bacon, who announced en route he would visit Governor Landon at Kansas later in the month on the invitation of the presidential nominee, came through to Boston as did other delegates from the metropolitan area and the Cape section. Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., national committeeman, did not return with the delegation.

Talk en route largely concerned the coming Republican pre-primary convention at Springfield which most of the delegates planned to attend.

Vermonter Is Praised For Flood Policy Plank

EN ROUTE FROM CLEVELAND, June 13 (AP)—Sterry R. Waterman, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont's representative on the Republican resolutions committee, bore his fellow delegates' praise today for his stand on a platform plank regarding land taking and flood control.

Mr. Waterman insisted that the platform contain a provision for legislative and executive approval by states for any land taking or flood control work within the states.

The delegates considered the flood control proviso was of particular importance.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PARNELL" (Shubert)—Historical romance starring Dennis King and Edith Barrett. Written by the late Elsie Schauffler, and presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Last time.

Movies

FINE ARTS — Charles Laughton, Merle Oberon and Robert Donat in "Private Life of Henry VIII." 1:25, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Fox Movietone News. March of Time # 14, and at 12:45 daily Haydn's Symphony # 6 in G major, recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under direction of Serge Koussevitzky.

MODERN—Joe E. Brown in "Sons o' Guns." 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:04, 4:36, 7:08, 9:40. Also "Champagne Charlie," featuring Paul Cavanagh and Helen Wood. 10:27 a. m., 12:59, 3:30, 6:03, 8:35.

EXETER—Irvin Cobb and Rochelle Hudson in "Everybody's Old Man." 3:15, 6:14, 9:10. Also "Leathernecks Have Landed," with Lew Ayres. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Things to Come." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

BOSTON — "Show Boat," starring Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, and Paul Robeson. 1:12, 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Two in Revolt." 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5:50, 8:20.

UNIVERSITY — Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy in "Petticoat Fever." 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "I Married a Doctor," with Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Tonight at the Pops

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Variations on the Austrian National Anthem (From the String Quartet, Op. 76, No. 3) ..... Haydn
Third Slavonic Dance ..... Dvorák
Fourth Symphony in F minor—Finale (Allegro con fuoco) ..... Tchaikovsky
Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Evening Song (for String Orchestra) ..... Schumann
"Roses from the South," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"The Piccolino" from "Top Hat" ..... Berlin

UPTOWN—"The Golden Arrow." 1, 4, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Things to Come." 2:25, 5:35, 8:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "A Day's Journey," "Water Sports," "Coral Island of the Atlantic," "Fisherman's Luck," "Popular Science," newsreels and other shorts.

TREMONT—"Journal of a Crime," with Ruth Chatterton and Adolphe Menjou. 9, 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:30. Dionne Quints in "Country Doctor." 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Sylvia Sidney and Spencer Tracy in "Fury." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Speed," with James Stuart and Wendy Barrie. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Edward G. Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots." Fenway: 1:10, 4:07, 7:04, 10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:12, 4, 6:50, 9:34. Also "Sky Parade," with Jimmie Allen, William Gargan and Katherine de Mille. Fenway: 2:42, 5:39, 8:36. Paramount: 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 2:46, 5:34, 8:22.

MEMORIAL—"Let's Sing Again," starring Bobby Green. 10:23 a. m., 1:20, 4:17, 7:14, 10:11. Also "Bunker Bean." 11:51 a. m., 2:48, 5:45, 8:42.

METROPOLITAN—Robert Taylor and Loretta Young in "Private Number." 11:24 a. m., 2:07, 4:50, 7:42, 10:35. Stage: The Pickens Sisters featured in "Broadway Glamour."

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., a member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, in the Church Edifice, Main Street, Marshfield Hills, 3:30 p. m.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Rambler meeting at 2 p. m. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Balch, Salem Road, Topsfield. Monday Rambler garden tour. Meet in front of Best's at the corner of Beacon and Washington Streets at 6:15. Visit to four of Brookline's attractive gardens.

FENWAY PARK — Baseball game, Boston Red Sox vs. St. Louis Browns, 3.

Passage of 'Anti-Spy' Bill By House Encourages Unions

Massachusetts labor forces took particular delight yesterday in the House of Representatives, action in passing to be engrossed its legislation to curb the operations of private police in industrial disputes and the use of "stool pigeons" by employers to "spy" on labor organizations.

The legislation now goes to the Senate, where union labor expects a major battle, although the organization faces it with considerable hope, inasmuch as two senators have indicated they may support labor on this and another bill establishing a state labor relations board to guarantee to labor the right of collective bargaining.

The "spy" bill and the labor relations board proposal are two of organized labor's new legislative proposals. Victory this year would overturn the usual legislative procedure of delaying passage of labor bills for several years. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor was prepared for a long fight when it proposed the measures.

The bills may yet be tossed out the legislative window but the progress of the "spy" bill thus far shows definitely labor is in a far better position on Beacon Hill during the present Legislature than it ever has been before.

While the "spy" bill was going through the House, the same legislative body also passed to be engrossed a bill reducing from 70 to 65 years the eligibility age for recipients of old-age assistance. Under this legislation aged couples will receive at least $50 a month. The measure is an enabling act to make Massachusetts eligible for federal aid amounting to not more than $15 per case.

The House also ordered to a third reading Governor Curley's proposal to increase the State share of dog racing betting receipts from 3½ to 5 per cent when the daily receipts run over $50,000. Also to a third reading in the House went the Governor's proposal to continue the 10 per cent surtax on incomes for another year. Another Curley revenue proposal, that to continue the 3-cent gasoline tax until June, 1939, was also ordered to a third reading.

Dry Weather Cuts Hay Crop Prospects In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 13—The dry weather in New Hampshire during the past month will probably cut the hay crop at least 33 per cent, and the total yield will probably not be more than 50 per cent of the early indications, according to a statement made here today by Ford S. Prince, agronomist with the New Hampshire Experiment Station. The drought coming on the heels of a flood may prove doubly disastrous to some farmers.

Pointing out that the normal precipitation in May is 3.5 inches rainfall, Mr. Prince said that the 2.08 inches precipitation in southeastern New Hampshire in that month this year not only is way below normal, but that it came in such small quantities that it was of little or no value to the crops. Even less rain has fallen in other sections of the State.

The greatest single rainfall since May 1 occurred on May 4 when the precipitation was a little more than a half inch. The only rain recorded at Durham in the first 10 days of June fell on June 4 to the tune of .10 inch.

Taking cognizance of these conditions, Director J. C. Kendall of the Extension Service telegraphed Washington today asking that New Hampshire farmers who have signed agricultural conservation contracts be allowed to grow soybeans and millets on an emergency basis to make up for the shortage of hay.

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Pageant Celebrates Founding of Capital Of South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's capital city, Columbia, is planning to celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary next March, and a program consisting of pageants, balls, parades, sporting events is being formulated by the sesquicentennial commission, headed by James H. Hammond, former senator from Richland County. Plans also call for the publication of a history of Columbia.

All counties in the State, and neighboring cities in other states, will be invited to participate. The principal pageant is designed to portray events in the history of the capital city, described as one of the few in the United States to be planned in advance through legislative enactment. In modern vein will be a parade of young women representing types of beauty from various localities of the State.

The sesquicentennial is scheduled to begin Sunday, March 22, 1936, when churches in the city will hold special services.

In the opening week, gala days dominate the program, and invitation has been extended to communities of North Carolina and Georgia to take part. The celebration is to commemorate the establishment of the capital of the State rather than the founding of the city of Columbia.

New Deal Projects Benefit Charleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—An estimated 2846 men are at work on 13 major New Deal projects at Charleston. The jobs call for a total expenditure of $9,763,751.

Skilled labor had to be drafted from private industry for the $322,000 coast guard air base being built at the United States Navy Yard here. More than 500 laborers soon will be at work on the destroyer Sterett, being started as part of the "big navy" program. An equal number is employed on the coast guard cutter Bibb, nearing completion. One thousand more are employed on navy yard projects of the Works Progress Administration.

Restoration of the Dock Street Theater, first of its kind in the country, is being carried on with funds of the now closed Federal Emergency Relief Administration. A $1,150,000 low-cost housing project was begun recently.

Newspaper Men Elect

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 12 (AP)—A. T. Powderly of the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle was elected president of the Association of Newspaper Classified Advertising Managers as the group concluded its seventeenth annual convention here yesterday. He succeeds W. H. Pickett of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Inquirer.

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HOW TO HAVE THE HOME YOU WANT

Women's College, Middlebury, Vt., Dedicates Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 13 — Forest Hall, the first unit of the $3,500,000 building plan for the women's college at Middlebury, was dedicated today. The chief ceremony, one of the most significant in the 50-year history of women's education at Middlebury, was attended by hundreds of alumnae and alumni, trustees, faculty and graduates.

After short speeches a gold key symbolizing the possession of the building was handed in turn from the architect, Dwight James Baum, to Percival Wilds, chairman of the building committee, who presented it to Dr. Paul D. Moody, president of the college.

"I have tried to express," said Mr. Baum, "in the architecture and furnishings of this building, the eighteenth-century American traditions, recreating some of the charm, character and refinement of that period. This dormitory, I hope, will for a long time stand out as representing a new approach to the housing of women students, doing away with the barracklike structures seen in so many institutions and introducing a personality in furnishings and design and homelike features in both studying and living portions of the building."

Mr. Wilds gave a brief account of the history of college women at Middlebury and paid tribute to Joseph Battell whose donations to the college have made possible not only Forest Hall but the site of the women's campus and two older dormitories, both of which were given his name.

Chain of Airlines From Netherlands Widens Services

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — The Netherlands are in daily air contact with 120 large European centers as the network of airlines run by the K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) and the other European air companies become more closely knit.

During the summer of 1936 the Amsterdam-Malmö line will be extended to Stockholm, Amsterdam-Vienna-Prague will henceforth also include Budapest, while Amsterdam-Cologne-Frankfurt- Milan will go on to Rome. In a single day one may fly between Amsterdam and Athens, Istanbul, Moscow, Helsingfors, Sofia, Bucharest, Leningrad, Tallinn, Ajaccio, or even Casa Blanca in North Africa.

Frequent Schedules

The Amsterdam-London journey, once a rather hectic affair of boat-trains, sea voyage, and more boat-trains, taking little less than a whole day or night, has been reduced by the airplane to an hour or so.

Air connections between the larger European centers are gaining almost the regularity and frequency of motorcoach schedules. This summer, for example, there will be not less than nine daily air connections between Amsterdam and London, including five of the K. L. M., one of the Deutsche Lufthansa, two of the British Continental Airways Ltd., and one of the British Airways Ltd. To Berlin there are three services, to Copenhagen five, to Stockholm four, to Paris four, and to Hamburg also four.

To Batavia and Borneo

The year 1936 will be the first in which the twice-weekly service on the 9000-mile Amsterdam-Batavia line will be in operation throughout all the months.

The recent extension of the airlines of the Royal Netherlands Indian Airways—a sister company to the K. L. M.—to Borneo reaches the famous oil centers of Borneo in just one week, while leaving the passenger a whole day free en route for sightseeing in Java.

What's Going On In the Arts

City Club

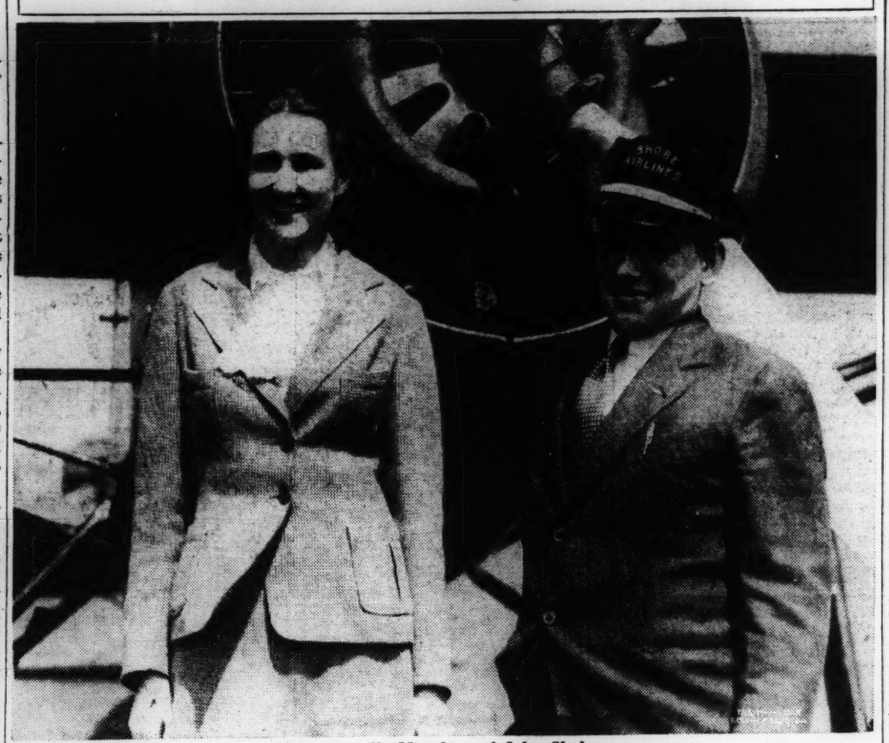
WATER COLORS by Membhard N. Culin are shown in the exhibiting gallery of the Boston City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. This young artist, who comes from Oregon, has had an adventuresome life. He has traveled around the world several times. He won the Rotch Traveling Fellowship, entitling him to two years of travel and study in Europe. We take it that the present exhibition consists of pictures done during the time of the fellowship.

The water colors portray a number of spots famed for some edifice or bridge, or for general picturesqueness. There are scenes of Karnak and Luxur and Edfu in Egypt, views of Rome and Venice. Spain contributes a number of interesting subjects, notably Bilboa and Ronda. The bridge in Ronda is one of Mr. Culin's best portrayals, most convincing architecturally. Its height, its strength, its powerful lines have all been stressed in a condensed depiction. Scenes of Vigo are also attractive for the red tile roofs and odd perspective.

Mr. Culin's pictures all possess exuberance. They reveal an unmistakable taste for the architectural. Mr. Culin does not paint without some motive which converges on the art of building. We have noticed that painters with architectural training never quite disengage themselves from the subject to which they are devoted. We have observed further that they possess least the gift for transliterating the architectural values to color and line and the formal limits of painting. It is very odd, for they understand to the utmost the inherent character of construction.

This aquarellist has revealed, however sporadically, that he can achieve the solid quality when he makes an effort. D. A.

'Solo' Makes Her Youngest Girl Pilot



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Priscilla Murphy and John Shobe

Miss Murphy, 16-year-old Brookline High School pupil, shown with her flying instructor, Mr. Shobe, at East Boston Airport, just after she had completed a "solo" flight after seven hours and 15 minutes of instruction, to become the youngest girl pilot in the United States. Miss Murphy is to keep on flying until she has had 50 hours, which will allow her to try for a private pilot's license.

Egypt Backs Plan Of Public School On English Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA — The Egyptian Government has recently approved the project of establishing a school for Egyptians on the lines of an English public school.

While it will provide 20 acres of land in the suburb of Maadi, near Cairo, for this purpose and the funds for building, as well as certain gratuities and scholarships during the first 10 years, the school will be unique as being administered by a board of governors and not by the Ministry of Education.

The fees are comparatively high, namely £120 per annum (only boarders will be received), but there will be the opportunity for brilliant students of moderate means to obtain reductions.

The system of education and social development will be as near as possible that of schools such as Eton and Harrow. The board of governors, members of which have been appointed for five years, includes some of the best-known and most progressive Egyptians of today, including the former Prime Minister, Ali Maher Pasha.

While Victoria College in Alexandria has fulfilled as far as possible the need of providing a public school education on British lines, its scope has been necessarily somewhat limited. The new school in Cairo will open up a larger field and will certainly prove an important step in Egypt's development.

Preseason Activity Seen In Saskatchewan Goldfields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOLDFIELD, Sask. — Pre-season activity in this new mining area in the northwest corner of Saskatchewan indicates at least two gold mines will be producing before freeze-up next fall, mining men here declare.

Equipment is being rushed in to erect mills and to continue sinking operations, although the ice is barely out of these Far North lakes. Dozens of new prospectors are ready to go into the field.

The wealthy Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has asked the Provincial Government for permission to start work on a company townsite, for present and future employees, near the scene of their present sinking operations.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 **The Monitor Views the News'**	"Blue Room Echoes": concert ensemble	Red Sox-St. Louis game	Reports and recordings
5:15 **Princeton University track meet, from Palmer Stadium, Princeton, N. J.,**	Kaltenmeyer's Kindergarten: children's program	"Cafe Continental": orchestra	Reports and recordings
5:30		"Furniture Club Lottery"	Reports and recordings
5:45			Reports and recordings
6:00 News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Reports and recordings
6:15 Captain Tim's Story	Bavarian Orchestra	"News of Youth"	Reports and recordings
6:30 News; speaker; sports briefs.	Recordings; soloist	Sports reports	Reports and recordings
6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Jay Wesley's Sports Review	Minute Men: speaker	Sport reports; musicale
7:00 King's Jesters, quartet	"Saturday at Conine's"	Rubinoff's Orchestra; soloist.	Yankee News Service
7:15 Legion Flag Day program	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Dramatic sketch	Concert ensemble
7:30 **"El Chico": Spanish revue; soloists; orchestra**	Ruth Chilton, contralto	"Song Stylists": quartet	Jerry O'Toole; organ
7:45	Strange As It Seems	Victor Bay's symphony orch.	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra
8:00 **Talk, "Bonus Bonds"**	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	**"Saturday Night Swing": Bunny Berrigan's Or.; soloist**	Al Kavelin's Orchestra
8:15 **Veterans' Bonus Bonds p'g'm**	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra		Al Kavelin's Orchestra
8:30 **Boston "Pop" Concert: Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler,**	Meredith Willson and his orchestra; soloists	**"Meet McBride": network detective sketch**	Charles Barnett's Orchestra
8:45			Charles Barnett's Orchestra
9:00 **conductor; popular classical program**	"Jamboree": popular variety program; soloists; orchestra	**Bruna Castagna, contralto; concert orchestra**	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
9:15	Chateau: Smith Ballew; Edward Everett Horton; Walter Winchell; Alice Faye; George Jessel; soloist		"The Hoffsters": sketch
9:30 National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; Verne; Lee and		"Salon Moderne": orchestra	"Music Hall": popular variety
9:45		"Revue": popular variety	Yankee News Service
10:00 Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots;		"Your Hit Parade": Freddie Rich's Orchestra; soloists	"Titans of Science": talks; dramatic sketch
10:15 Tune Twisters; soloists			Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
10:30 Interfraternity Sing of University of Chicago	"Stringtime": Emil Polak's Orchestra; soloist	"Your Hit Parade": Freddie Rich's Orchestra; soloists	Sophie Tucker's Orchestra
10:45			
11:00 Reports; news; Karl Rohde	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
11:15 and his orchestra	Sports; recordings	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
11:30 Glen Gray's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Nick Lucas's Orchestra	Griff William's Orchestra
11:45 Glen Gray's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Nick Lucas's Orchestra	Griff William's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocast

10:25 **WORL (920kc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.**

Christian Science Radiocast

Shortwave

7:00 **W1XAL (6.04mc), Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee on Publications: readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy; music.**

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 American Pageant of Youth:	Address, President Roosevelt,	Salt Lake City choir and	"Freilicher Kabtzen": Jewish
12:15 Johnny Johnson's Orch.	Vincennes, Ind.	organ recital	dramatic sketch
12:30 **Radio City Symphony Orch.;**	University of Chicago Round	Ampere relay from Paris	"Freilicher Kabtzen": Jewish
12:45 **Edwina Eustis, contralto;**	Table discussion	News relay from Paris	dramatic sketch
1:00 special Stravinsky and De	Harold Nagle's Orchestra	Religious period with speak-	Italian soloists and instru-
1:15 Falla program	Harold Nagle's Orchestra	ers: soloists; organ	mental group
1:30 Sunday Forum: talk, Dr.	"Samovar Serenade": Russian	Question Box period	Italian Serenaders: soloists
1:45 Ralph W. Sockman	soloists and orchestra	Yankee News Service	and typical orchestra
2:00 **Magic Key: all-Wagner**	Walter Logan's Musicale: con-	**French Trio: violin, harp and**	"Deep South": recording
2:15 **symphonic hour: Frank**	cert orchestra	**flute recital**	Concert ensemble
2:30 **Black and his NBC Sym-**	**"Peter Absolute": Erie Canal**	"St. Louis Blues": popular	"Moods in Melody": recorded
2:45 **phonic orchestra**	**dramatic sketch**	variety program	classical program
3:00 "You": Gilbert Seldes	Celia Branz, mezzo-soprano;	**"Everybody's Music": Henry**	Forum Hour: S. Theodore
3:15 "Cloister Bells": orchestra	concert orchestra	**M. Neeley, narrator; Colum-**	Granik presiding
3:30 **Relay from Harvard-M. I. T.**	Sons of America Flag pro-	**bia Symphony Orchestra,**	**Eddy Brown, violinist; Bela**
3:45 **eclipse group, Siberia**	gram; speakers	**Howard Barlow, conductor**	**Roxsa, pianist**
4:00 Sunday Vespers: Dr. Paul	"The Widow's Sons": network	Sunday Serenade: popular so-	**Boston University Baccalau-**
4:15 Scherer; quartet	dramatic sketch	loists; orchestra	**reate exercises, from Sym-**
4:30 "Senator Fishface and Pro-	Noble Cain's Choir	"Songs of Russia": Heifetz	**phony Hall; Dr. Daniel L.**
4:45 fessor Figgsbottle": variety	Adventure: Clyde Pangborn	Singers: orchestra	**Marsh, speaker**
5:00 Tom Terris sand his Orien-	"The Sunday Drivers": with	Cosmopolitans: quintet	"Ann Leaf's Musicale": organ
5:15 tal Romance: orchestra	Fields and Hall	"Fraternity House Party":	recital; soloist
5:30 **NBC Concert Orchestra, H.**	Talk, Col. E. L. Logan	recorded program	Ramona, pianist and vocalist;
5:45 **Leopold Spitalny, conductor**	"Words and Music": readings	Political talk: music	Three Jesters; orchestra
6:00 Evening Radio Journal	Religious period, from New	National Amateur Hour: so-	Hour of Charm: all-girl en-
6:15 Spiritual Singers	York: speakers; music	loists; orchestra	semble, Phil Spitalny, dir.
6:30 Piano and xylophone recital.	News; reports	"News Comes to Life": dram-	Music: "The Chicagoans"
6:45 Political speaker	Garden talk	atizations of News	"Poet's Gold": readings
7:00 **Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;**	"K-7": secret service sketch;	Yankee News Service	Yankee News Service
7:15 **Johnny Green's Orchestra**	orchestra	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
7:30 Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	Fireside recital: vocalists	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal	Griff Williams's Orchestra
7:45 Ripley; soloist; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams": vocalists	Kemp's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra
8:00 "Echoes From the Orchestra	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	"America Dances": Lud Glus-	**"The Art of Song": Wallen-**
8:15 Pit": Emil Polak's Orch.:	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	kin's Orchestra; soloists	**stein's Orchestra; vocalist**
8:30 male quartet; Annette	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	**Address, Senator George W.**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
8:45 Hastings; Ralina Zarova	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	**Norris of Nebraska**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:00 **Jack Hylton and his Conti-**	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	**Symphony Orchestra and**	Terry O'Toole, songs; Francis
9:15 **nental Revue: soloists**	soloists; trio; orchestra	**mixed chorus; Victor Kolar,**	Cronin, organist
9:30 Walter Winchell, columnist	**American Album of Familiar**	**conductor; Kathryn Meisle,**	"Soft Lights and Sweet Music"
9:45 **Paul Whiteman's Musical**	**Music: soloists; orchestra**	**contralto soloist**	Yankee News Service
10:00 **Varieties: guest soloist;**	**Promenade Concert: symphony**	"Radio Parties at Pickfair":	"Dance Scene": Brusiloff's
10:15 **soloists and quartet**	**orchestra, Erno Rapee, con-**	guest soloists; orchestra	Orchestra; soloists
10:20 "Dreams of Long Ago":	**ductor; Marion Claire, so-**	John Barclay's "Community	"Outdoor Concert": recorded
10:45 dramatization of old songs	**prano; Walter Cassel, bar.**	Sing": chorus	classical program

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Echoes": concert orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lazy Dan.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana"; Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Ruby Keeler and Al Jolson in "Burlesque."

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Eddy Brown, violinist; Alfred Wallenstein's Orch.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; soloists; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), 'Carefree Carnival": popular variety program.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Lullaby Lady": male quartet; concert orch.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), National Forum: talk.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Russ Morgan and his orchestra.

Harvard Study of Rural Irish Is Conducted in County Clare

Working in the fields, riding on market trucks, sitting in village pubs, attending labor meetings, three Harvard University anthropologists have for the last five years been working to find out what present-day rural Ireland is. They wanted to know everything, and the way to find it out was not by reading government reports and travel books. To get what they wanted they had to identify themselves completely with the life they were studying.

Their work was one part of a comprehensive study of Ireland, ancient and modern, being made by the Division of Anthropology at Harvard, the other two major studies being in archaeology and in physical characteristics of the present-day people of Ireland.

Studied County Clare

Their field of action was County Clare, selected after much preliminary study as offering an ideal representation of various elements found elsewhere in the country, and also because it is a midpoint of other elements. County Clare strikes a mean between social and economic extremes in Ireland as a whole.

Except for one flour mill and a tweed mill, there is no industrial development. The large farm holdings of the central plain of Ireland are represented, as are the small holdings typical of the mountains in the south and west. Some traces of the survival of Gaelic as an everyday language are to be found, although English is predominant, showing transition . . . between the old and the new. And finally Clare is shut off geographically by the River Shannon and the mountains at the north.

Way Was Well Prepared

The selection was made as a result of preliminary studies by Prof. William Lloyd Warner, now of the University of Chicago, who went to Ireland in 1931 to explain his mission to government officials, to study the workings of their departments and gather statistics. The following years Dr. C. M. Arensberg was sent over to work in Dublin on further preliminary research on the economy and history of County Clare. He was joined in June by Mr. Warner, and the "expedition" moved into the field of action.

From the very first, according to Dr. Arensberg, they were greeted with an exceptional hospitality, carrying over from their actual work into social entertainment.

They first surveyed the geographical distribution of the market towns and the farming areas they served. To these towns are brought the produce of the land, the farmers taking back manufactured goods and supplies from outside.

Lived With the People

Most of the first summer was spent on this phase; the two investigators rode on the cattle trucks, went out to the dairies and creameries to pick up the butter and milk, saw the poultry industry. They visited the fairs, which are great gathering places of the people, and the products of their work.

After a short trip to this country, they returned to Clare to spend the winter in the country town of Ennis. The winter is not a time to choose for a vacation trip through Ireland, but . . . for purposes of this study it was highly valuable. Community activities are much more varied and intensified than in the summer, when so much time is spent in the fields. With these activities Mr. Warner and Dr. Arensberg identified themselves, recording the life both as observers and participants, and through interviews.

Got Picture of Social Life

For five months they lived with the people of Ennis, seeing what their clubs and associations were like, the religious activity, the trade unions, the informal recreation.

The objective was a picture of the whole structure of the society, its components, their interrelation and the whole as a functional organism. The coming of spring and summer naturally moved the scene of operations into the smallest towns and the countryside, and for several months the two, joined for a time by Dr. Solon T. Kimball, also of Harvard, alternated their time between Ennis and the more rural communities.

"Several excursions, each one lasting several weeks, were made into some rural district," says Dr. Arensberg. "The investigator lived the life of his informants, eating their food, sleeping in their cottages, helping with the farm work, and recording all that he could learn.

Feel Strong Kinship

"One encountered an underlying pattern of . . . Irish life with these people of the soil. The love of land, loyalty to family, and devotion to church are characteristics which the Irish farmer carries on in the tradition of his forbears.

"The description of the family, the behavior and relationships of the personalities moving within its limits, was one of the important goals. Strong family ties and a system of mutually recognized obligations permeate Irish kinship, and can best be seen in rural life. At the plowing, planting, turf-cutting, and harvest, the kin gather to help each other.

"These are times of intensive familial and community activity. It is incumbent upon one to help a 'friend,' which in the vernacular of the countryside denotes an individual who is within a specified degree of relationship. Trouble or need immediately brings a host of kin and friends to lend a hand.

Houses Follow One Pattern

"The orientation of the family in terms of its adaptation to the physical environment was a subject of special interest. The family unit was defined in terms of a single dwelling located on the land. The neat whitewashed thatched cottage is a familiar sight along the western coast of Ireland. House and land are frequently held by one family for generations and are a center of activity.

"The house is a one-story building," Dr. Arensberg continues, "rectangular in shape, and built of stone. Sod or turf cottages were common in an older day. Two partitions separate the interior into three rooms. From the outside one enters the kitchen. It is the seat of family life. At one end is the open hearth, where all food is prepared.

"The furniture is plain; the 'sugan' chair of woven rushes is still common. Along one wall is a 'dresser' . . . in which platters, plates, pitchers and other fine bits of china or delph are kept on display, treasured as family heirlooms, and used only on ceremonial occasions. Near by is the family shrine and at the fireside each morning and evening the family gathers.

Women Rule in Homes

"The cottages are frequently oriented east and west. In such a case the western room is reserved for the old people, the grandparents if they are still alive, or the parents. It is filled with a few better pieces of furniture; the walls frequently covered with sacred pictures; and over the mantelpiece photographs of members of the family, many of whom are in America. The room at the other end of the house is also a bedroom but in this case reserved for the younger individuals.

"Although the male is considered to be and behaves as the head of the family, the house is the domain of the woman. She feeds the livestock, except horses and cows, milks, makes butter and does innumerable small tasks within the vicinity of the house. She makes clothes for the children, helps them with school work, and sees that all members of the family are properly fed and clothed. She stabilizes the family at times of crisis and the well-known Irish love of mother is a testimony to her influence.

Man Contacts the World

"The man is responsible for the heavy farm work. His is the personality through which the members of the family contact the outside world, although it may often be the woman who exercises a great influence behind the scenes. In the economic sphere both are equally shrewd bargainers."

The economic phase of the survey was not intended to bear special relation to the depression, rather a fundamental conception was sought. Actually unemployment has been a serious problem since the breakdown of the craft system in the nineteenth century. On an average, one fifth of the population of the towns is chronically unemployed.

A measure which President Eamon DeValera proposes to relieve this is the decentralization of industry, through smaller plants scattered over much of the country. Government works provide almost the only employment in the rural areas for those who seek work beyond the bounds of small subsistence farms.

Part of Social Structure

Other forms of relief, which America has only recently encountered but which have been in existence for years in Ireland, are old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, health insurance and socialized medicine. A scheme of agricultural grants was tried but failed. Otherwise, these are not considered to be experiments, but are accepted as the basic elements in the social structure.

Political problems entered into the survey made by the Harvard group, but again only as affecting the life of the people, and not as matters for analysis on merit.

The experiences and results of the four years in the field are now being put into book form by Dr. Arensberg and Dr. Kimball. It will be of a scholarly rather than a popular nature, but a series of public lectures given last winter at the Lowell Institute in Boston by Dr. Arensberg is to be collected and published.

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June Heat Wave Predicted By Long-Range Forecaster

"What sort of weather will we have this summer?" the temperature research foundation of a prominent icebox manufacturing concern asked H. Helm Clayton, veteran meteorologist at Canton, Mass.

Mr. Clayton is a recognized authority on long-range temperature forecasting based on changes of solar heat. He published the weekly and monthly Clayton Weather Service from his "pocket" observatory at the foot of Blue Hills.

Hot Wave Predicted

"It's going to be hot," says Mr. Clayton and among the cities in regions where excessive heat is predicted for the last days of June are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit.

During the last eight years, 1928 to 1935 inclusive, the maximum heat registered in June by the Cleveland Weather Bureau for the Eastern Lake Region (equally appropriate for the north Atlantic states as well) has ranged between 85 and 100 degrees. In 1930, 31, 33, and 34 the maximum ranged between 90 and 100 degrees. In the other four years the average was between 85 and 87 degrees.

"The Democratic convention in Philadelphia on June 23 may escape the heat wave forecast for late in June," Mr. Clayton says. "However, they are most sure to object even to the 90 or 95 degrees forecast for that section.

Review of the Weather

"But in 1936, almost anything can happen—meteorologically as well as politically," he continued. "January and February in most localities were unusually cold, followed by unseasonal heat and floods in March. A cool April was an interlude to most variable temperatures in May.

"In New England, the week ending May 16 was unseasonably cold—winter days slipped over into spring with the temperatures 20 or 30 degrees below normal for the season. Then on May 24 the thermometer reached 86, breaking a 26-year record for that day. On the 28th it dropped to 45 degrees, just one degree above the record low for that date, set in 1907."

Townsend Directing Drive in New England

(Continued from Page 9)

moter and former lieutenant of the late U. S. Senator Huey Long of Louisiana.

In a statement, in which Mr. Smith concurred, Dr. Townsend said they thought they might have to sponsor an independent candidate for President "to give the people an opportunity to vote the way they desire."

The statement added, however, "If such a move should convince us it would elect Roosevelt we won't do it."

He said he was determined to defeat "the Roosevelt-Farley combine."

The doctor smilingly harked back to his action in walking out of a hearing before the House investigating committee in Washington last month during an investigation of the old-age-pension plan. He left himself liable to prosecution for contempt.

"If they give me a prison term compatible with my contempt for the committee," he asserted, "they'll have to give me life."

Flying Yankee Hangs SRO Sign

A new but nevertheless welcome situation was reported by the Boston and Maine railroad in the announcement that its streamlined flier, the Flying Yankee, has been a "sell out" for several days. Low fares, plus the fact the bus and rail fare are the same to Portland, has caused many passengers to patronize the train which even though over a year old still attracts "curiosity" customers. The road reported its Thursday and Friday noon trips sold to capacity and some dozen people left on the platform unable to get a seat on the train which carries 132 persons.

Today the road announced that passengers wishing to assure themselves of seats on the "Flying Yankee" should secure advance reservations which are being sold on a "first come, first served" basis. All seats on the train are reserved.

J. W. Rimmer, vice-president in charge of traffic, yesterday said that while no definite figures were available there had been a decided increase of passengers on all Boston & Main and Maine Central trains since the lower fares went into effect June 1.

Ship Collision Blamed on Pilots

Testimony offered local inspectors of steam vessels at the investigation of the collision between the British steamers Canadian Planter and City of Auckland, May 3, failed to convince the federal officials of a lack of blame.

Result—charges preferred against two American coast pilots, each having had charge of one of the boats at the time. Capt. Alexander Reissar on the Canadian Planter and Capt. Frederick A. Gainard on the City of Auckland. Nature of the charges were carefully guarded by the inspectors. Both pilots face trial before the Board of Inspectors Monday at Boston.

After resting on Horse Shoe Shoal, Nantucket Sound, for about two weeks, partially submerged, the Canadian Planter was finally raised, brought to Boston, is now up for sale "as is." Cargo from Australia and New Zealand, as well as cargo taken on at New York, was damaged. Damage to the City of Auckland was less. That vessel was bound to New York, from Boston, having previously come from the Far East.

National Home Show Opens at Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Model Cape Cod Cottage and "Talking Towers"

A model Cape Cod cottage which may be purchased for $31 a month, thousands of dollars' worth of building materials and home furnishing equipment displayed by 140 exhibitors, and "talking towers" to explain financing of home purchases will be among features of the first National Home Show ever held in New England, which opens at Mechanics Building tonight.

More than 15,000 people are expected to attend the exercises, at which Miss Jean Louise Malley, daughter of John F. Malley, state director of federal housing, will cut the ribbon opening the model home to visitors. At 7:30 o'clock war veterans will march to the building as a prelude to the formal opening ceremonies.

Among the officials scheduled to speak are J. Howard Ardrey, FHA Washington chief; P. A. O'Connell, chairman of the Better Housing Committee, which is sponsoring the show; Charles A. Birmingham, regional director for New England; Governor Curley, Mayor Mansfield and others.

The exhibit will continue through next Saturday evening. Similar shows have attracted thousands of persons in Pittsburgh, Buffalo, N. Y., and Philadelphia. About 200,000 persons are expected to visit Mechanics Building during the next eight days.

Married Teachers In Hartford Lose Jobs by Statutes

(Continued from Page 9)

change that is retroactive," said Miss Daisy Lord of Waterbury, president of the Connecticut State Teachers' Association. Other educators, not willing to be quoted about a matter that is legally within the rights of the Hartford board, have condemned it privately.

Criticism From Within

The bitterest opposition came from the minority of the board itself. "Cruel and despicable," said Mrs. Mary Hooker, a veteran Republican member of the board. "A perfect crime, committed in a very nice manner," said Roger B. Ladd, another Republican member of several years' experience.

Out of 127 married women, the board found 76 were living with their husbands. The list was narrowed to 31 who, it was thought, could give up their jobs without subjecting their families to hardship. They were called in for hearings on the amount of the family income.

At the same meeting, where $10,000 had been saved at the expense of what Mrs. Hooker called "real pain and suffering," the Board of Education, voted to engage a man whom the State Board of Education has declared lacks a proper certificate to teach and named him to a new position as vice-principal of a grammar school, at a salary of $3500.

Displacement of Men by Women Raised as Issue in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In 1911 19.9 per cent of the total wage-earners of Australia were women. The most recent computation (1933) shows that the percentage then was 21.6. Allowing for increase of population, 70,000 more jobs were held by women over and above the ratio enjoyed by them in the days before the World War.

This contrast appears in a long awaited report on employment by Sir Frederick Stewart, who, as Parliamentary Secretary for re-employment, visited the United States and attended the International Labor Conference at Geneva last year, during a world tour investigating unemployment problems.

European Action Cited

Sir Frederick asks that the question of the displacement of males by females in industry should be one of the subjects for inquiry by the federal commission which is to examine a proposal for a 40-hour working week. He states: "In the belief that this trend is subversive to national interest, a number of European countries have taken action to restrict the scope for the employment of women, particularly married women."

The 40-hour week inquiry, Sir Frederick suggests, should be asked to pay special attention to industries which the 1935 Geneva Labor Conference recommended should have such a week, these being public works, building and construction, iron and steel, coal mines, textiles, chemistry, and printing and bookbinding.

While abroad, Sir Frederick stated, he found universal acceptance of the theory that readily-available money at cheap interest rates was the principal conditions precedent to industrial and rural recovery.

He advocates an early discussion between Commonwealth and States on national insurance. He estimated that its cost, on the British basis, would require contributions of less than £7,000,000 a year each from employers, employees, and State. Australian Governments, he added, already spent considerably more each year on ways which would not be necessary if the people were covered by insurance to the same extent as in Britain.

Passing of Manors In England Called Loss to Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAMHALL, Eng.—Regret at the passing of old English halls was expressed by Sir William Bromley-Davenport, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Chester, when the ancient Bramhall Hall here, which has been acquired by the Hazel Grove and Bramhall Urban District Council, was opened to the public.

"Taking the hall out of a village," declared Sir William, "is like taking the heart out of a man. And we are losing them every day. I do not think I am being unduly pessimistic when I say that I believe that within three or four generations there will not be one of them remaining.

"Some are pulled down, others are allowed to fall into ruin and decay, some are converted into schools and hospitals. If this was in the interests of the community or a portion of the community we should have no right to complain, and, indeed, we should not. But is it? It seems to me to be all loss, for the history of the manor house is the history of England, and it is the history of the parochial system, which centered round the manor house, which has made England what it is today."

Sir William, who is head of the family which, until 1877, occupied Bramhall Hall continuously for more than 500 years, said he would like to do his share to preserve the ancient atmosphere of the hall.

Commencement Season Under Way

(Continued from Page 9)

colorful Sunset Supper at the William E. Nickerson Recreation Field at Riverside when graduates of 50 years ago will mingle with the future alumni. A baseball game between B. U. and the Japanese team of Waseda University will be the principal sport event which will be followed by the parade of the alumni to the Sunset Supper tables. Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, one of the nation's leading social workers, will speak at the supper. Dancing to Ranny Week's orchestra will round out the evening from 8 p. m. until midnight.

Tufts Alumni Council today held its regular two-day annual meeting. Business today was the election of a member-at-large for conference with President Cousens, the alumni dinner, and the baseball game with Harvard at the Oval. Sunday the alumni will meet at Ballou Hall for an all-day meeting.

On Monday, at its eightieth commencement, Tufts will confer honorary degrees on six men and one woman, besides 445 degrees on the various courses. Exercises will be held in the outdoor auditorium between Ballou Hall and Goddard Chapel. Chief among the honorary degree recipients will be Prof. Robert E. Doherty, dean of the engineering school at Yale and president-elect of Carnegie Institute of Technology, who will be given a doctor of laws. Dorothy Thompson Lewis, lone women degree candidate, author, wife of Sinclair Lewis, will receive a doctor of literature.

Other degree recipients are John C. Packard of Brookline High School, a doctor of science; the Rev. Walter H. McPherson, head of the Universalist General Convention, a doctor of divinity; Austin F. Hawes, head of the Connecticut Forestry Department, a master of science; Judge Francis Dillon of Palmer, and Alpheus A. Keen, retired banker of Albuquerque, N. M., master of arts.

On Harvard's commencement calendar for Monday is the twenty-fifth anniversary service of the class of 1911 which will be held in the Memorial Church at 4:20 p. m.

Middle Ages Had Comic Strips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, Eng.—Men and women of the Middle Ages had their comic strips, but they found them in the nooks and crannies of their great buildings. This is shown by recent excavations made in Rochester Cathedral.

The Chapter House, which dates from about 1130, has a fine room which has been roofless since 1540. In the west front of this house, beneath three splendid windows, is a Norman archway of unusual design which has been walled up for several centuries. This doorway has now been opened, as the result of excavations carried out by an organization known as the Friends of Rochester Cathedral. This work has uncovered the image of a horned imp who is putting out his tongue at the clergy as they enter the Chapter House.

In the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, erected during the thirteenth century, there is what is regarded as an even more striking forecast of the humorous drawings of today. By the Abbot's seat is a carving of a small dragon feeding off the leaves of a tree. There is also a second sculpture of the same dragon after he has finished his meal. He is then smacking his lips with great satisfaction. The most famous example in England of humor in architecture is the Lincoln Imp in the cathedral of that city. His cross-legged figure, sitting high up on the wall of the celebrated Angel Choir, is known all over the world.

The tradition of humor in the decoration of buildings has persisted into recent times. At the back of St. Giles's Church in Camberwell, London, is a small modern turret carved with the heads of politicians. Gladstone, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Randolph Churchill can be easily distinguished. The sculptor has shown his own sympathies by representing the Liberals as angels of light, and the Conservatives as angels of darkness.

Italian Educator To Address B. U.

Dr. Alessandro Ghigi, president of the University of Bologna and a noted Italian natural scientist, was expected to arrive in Boston late this afternoon or evening to deliver the commencement address at Boston University, next Monday. Dr. Ghigi was aboard the Conte de Savoia which docked in New York on Thursday.

The scientific work of Dr. Ghigi, comprising nearly 200 volumes, extends to numerous fields of zoology and especially to that of ornithology, where he has acquired high reputation and has been honored with the nomination to honorary membership in outstanding ornithological societies of Europe and America. The Italian natural scientist will be president of the Ninth International Conference of Ornithology to be held at Rouen, in 1938.

Dr. Ghigi founded the National Institute for Apiculture (bee keeping), the Experimental Station for Poultry Science at Rovigo and has been in charge of the official Italian section for several international poultry shows. Besides his scientific explorations and investigations and other activities, Dr. Ghigi has found time to develop student organizations and activities.

Business Firms Vie For Clemson Seniors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Clemson College's textile department will be unable to fill the demands for graduates this year, according to Dean H. H. Willis, head of the department, who explained that seniors from his classes were being interviewed for positions by officials of firms in the Carolinas, Georgia and New York.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	June 16	Southampton	June 22	June 16, 1:00 pm	June 16, 8:00 pm
Manhattan	June 17	Plymouth	June 23	June 16, 8:00 pm	June 17, 8:00 am
Europa	June 20	Cherbourg	June 26	June 20, 1:00 pm	June 20, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	June 23	June 18, 4:00 pm	June 18, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	June 24	June 20, 4:00 pm	June 20, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco	July 1	June 26, 4:00 pm	June 25, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	June 20	June 15, 4:00 pm	June 15, 7:30 pm
Luriine	San Pedro	June 21	June 16, 4:00 pm	June 16, 7:30 pm

Two Liners Sail From Boston With All Cabins Filled

Throngs of European-bound Americans crowded the East Boston pier stoday. Two deep-water liners sailed with every accommodation taken.

Miniature flags, confetti, varicolored paper streamers, women and children in bright clothing milling about the wharves, skirling Highland bagpipes, all lent predepression atmosphere to the scene.

The demand for accommodations is reported to be the heaviest of recent years. Most vessels are booked to capacity until mid-July; some prospective passengers are being turned away, a survey shows.

Traffic Exceeds 1935

A gain of about 25 per cent in the number of passengers handled through the Port of Boston for the first four months of 1936, as compared with the similar period of 1935, is revealed by the Boston Port Authority, with the heaviest travel season still ahead.

Extension of the service of the Anchor Line to Boston for the winter season of 1936-37 also is announced by the Port Authority, giving Boston additional winter service by a line previously using this port only in summer. "Boston is steadily coming into its own as an overseas passenger port," declared Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority.

336 Aboard Liner

Pier No. 4 attracted the first group to bid "bon voyage" to the 356 passengers embarking on the Caledonia, sailing at 3 p. m. for Londonderry and Belfast, Ireland, and Glasgow. On the passenger list is Mrs. Mary L. Grant of Brookline, Mass., making her sixty-second crossing of the Atlantic, and Sir George Mahon of Castlegar, Ahascragh, County Galway, Ireland, who has been studying Boston banking methods at the First National Bank before taking up his duties at the Guinness Mahon Bank of Dublin.

Toward evening another crowd visited Pier 3, where the Cunard White Star liner Samaria took on 309 passengers for Belfast and Liverpool, to sail at 9 p. m. Passing across the gangplank were Mrs. James J. Storrow, philanthropist, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., and Edward Burlingame Hill, professor of music at Harvard, the vanguard of the exodus of educators for summer tours of Europe. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hill.

Two Steamers Due

Two other liners are due over the week end, the Cunard White Star liner Scythia from Liverpool and Galway and the American Merchant Lines steamer American Merchant from London. Rotarians are sprinkled generously among the 337 passengers aboard the Scythia, going to the international convention of that organization at Philadelphia. The steamer is to tie up at East Boston about noon Sunday. Aboard the American Merchant are 46 passengers, due at the dock Monday.

'Fly-Over' Bridge Speeds Trains At Waterloo Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Passengers on the Southern Railway who have wondered why nearly all trains, whether express or suburban, slow down almost to a standstill when approaching Waterloo terminus are promised a surprise toward the end of this year.

The Southern Railway reports that it is well on the way to rationalizing the system of lines entering the station, adding many services, and speeding up all trains.

A £500,000 scheme of reconstruction will be completed at the end of the year, it is said. The first half is already finished.

The reason for the "slow coaches" outside Waterloo has been that the systems have grown so complicated that local trains have had to cross over the main express lines. Without the construction of new lines and a new "fly-over" bridge further down the line, any alteration of this cross-over system in front of Waterloo has been impossible.

But the new lines and the "fly-over" bridge have now been constructed.

Between Wimbledon and Earlsfield stations a bridge has been constructed, a mile long, which will carry "up" local trains to lines which will bring them straight into the platforms they use at Waterloo without crossing over the main lines. The bottle-neck junction at Waterloo will go.

New three-color light signals, in place of semaphore hand-operated systems, have been placed on the line between Waterloo and Surbiton and will soon be brought into play.

Summer Program At Keene Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H.—The Keene Summer Theater opens its second season under the direction of Herbert V. Gellendre, head of the Repertory Playhouse Associate, on June 29, at its playhouse on the Bradford Farm, here. The first production, "Tomorrow and Tomorrow," will play for a week.

For the week beginning July 13, it will revive "The Streets of New York," followed by "The Silver Cord," "Accent on Youth," "The Trojan Women." For the final week of the playing season, beginning Aug. 24, "Springtime for Henry," will be presented.

Macon Scouts Launch Drive on Slot Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Boy Scouts assumed control of Macon recently. Joe Benedetto became mayor for a day and the other city officers were filled by his comrades. When they gave up their one-day posts there was a full-fledged drive under way against gambling devices.

Canada Links Frozen North To World With Radiophones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals is preparing to fill the subarctic skies with whispering words of aid and direction to northern aeroplanes, mining camps, and the lonely prospectors and trappers in the hinterland of western Canada.

From Fort McMurray to Aklavik, down the Great Mackenzie Basin, the Government wireless stations operated by the R. C. C. S. are to be modernized and equipped for air-to-ground and ground-to-air and two-way wireless communication. At Outpost Island, and Goldfields, the present portable sets will be replaced by modern equipment, while a new station will be built at Fort Chipwyan.

All the other stations down the Mackenzie Basin, with the exception of Fort Simpson and Aklavik, will be immediately modernized, while these two stations will be modernized as fast as it is possible to get the equipment through.

Traffic Increases Need

The air traffic down the Mackenzie and the commercial air traffic in the mining areas of the new North, have increased to such an extent that radio communication is needed on a more adequate scale than heretofore.

Starting at Fort McMurray, where rail, air and water meet, a new radio station will be built to replace the old discarded R. C. M. P. buiding which has housed the R. C. C. S. station so far. Then down at Fort Chipwyan, where the radio station is a portable set in a little old shack three quarters of a mile from the aeroplane docks a new building will be put up.

At the Goldfields station last winter a portable set was dropped down by plane with an R. C. C. S. signalman, who camped with his set in a tent. Throughout the winter he sent and received signals. Most of the trappers and traders, miners and prospectors have little radio receiving sets and so each day special broadcasts were sent out for their benefit.

Strong Representations

J. A. MacKinnon, M. P., for Edmonton West, made strong representations to the Government about the need for radio communication in the North, and Ian Mckenzie, Minister of National Defense, has issued instructions to the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals to go ahead with their modernization.

The station at Fort Rae which had been closed down is to be re-established. The Fort Chipwyan station, which is to be built, has proven its value with a portable installation so far. For many years Chipwyan was one of the very few important trading stations in the territory to be cut off from the outside world.

The operators of the R. C. C. S. stations are all enlisted men of the force. One of them was dumped down in a remote post a few years ago, with a portable set, and when the post grew and a bigger station was installed, he was given leave of absence and went to Queen's University, graduating this year as Bachelor of Science.

The R. C. C. S. hopes later to extend its northern communications.

Denmark to Observe 400th Anniversary Of Democratic Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The 400th anniversary of the year 1536 will be celebrated this summer at Copenhagen, with an historical pageant picturing the most memorable Rigsdag, when King Christian III and his counsellors assembled at Gammeltorv, the old market place, and what might be called the first step toward democracy was made.

At Gammeltorv King Christian and his counsellors took their places on a raised platform. The King spoke for four hours to 400 noblemen, 800 clergy, citizens and peasants, forming the first democratic assembly. His main theme was the Reformation.

At this meeting Norway became a Danish province, certain bishops imprisoned the previous year were released, and an evangelical church was organized. Those present gave their hands to the King in token of the acceptance of the new regime, which marked the commencement of the Reformation.

Fogg Art Museum To Show Collection Of Noted Portraits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 13—American and English portraits by famous eighteenth-century painters will be shown at the Fogg Art Museum throughout the Harvard Tercentenary period, this summer.

One of the most interesting of the loan exhibits is a Gilbert Stuart portrait of John Adams, the property of Charles Francis Adams. Among the other fine American works are paintings by John Singleton Copley and Joseph Blackburn.

Six English masters are represented, including Thomas Gainsborough, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Francis Cotes and Sir Joshua Reynolds. These have been lent to the museum by Miss Helen Clay Frick, who thus introduces to Boston the painter Cotes, through his full-length portraits of Sir Griffith and Lady Boynton. Cotes had a great reputation in his day, and William Hogarth is reported to have preferred his work to that of Reynolds.

Bridgeport Machine Co.

Bridgeport Machine Company shows for the five months ended May 31 net profit of $189,329 before income taxes, compared with net profit of $70,123 in first five months of last year. May profit was $51,308 after depreciation, depletion and interest, but before income taxes; net profit totaled $13,369 in May, last year.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Utilities and Specialties Firm in Generally Steady Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Rise in Rubber And Utility Issues Features Market

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—The stock market browsed in utility, rubber and specialty pastures today, virtually neglecting most other fields.

In the usual quiet summer weekend dealings, a number of issues pushed up fractions to around 2 points. Further mild profit-taking was noted here and there. The close was fairly firm. Transfers were around 350,000 shares.

Consolidated Gas was a relatively active performance on the upside, further reflecting the company's latest refunding move.

Rayon Shares in Demand

Celanaese and Industrial Rayon were especially in demand on reports of a near-by advance in rayon yarn prices. Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber exhibited strength following announcement of a reduction in shipping rates for the raw commodity from Singapore to New York. There were also rumors that a tire price boost was imminent.

Among the popular stocks were J. I. Case, Allied Chemical, Columbia Gas, United Corp., North American, Chrysler, Corn Products, American Telephone and Radio. The rails, steels and merchandising issues were little better than steady.

While France's labor troubles appeared to be clearing up, most banking quarters believed the republic's financial situation is more desperate than ever. Many stock traders, consequently, were inclined to watch developments in this sector rather than extend commitments.

Market analysts who lean to the buying side bolstered their arguments with figures showing that there were 64 favorable dividends this week against 40 the week before. The latest total was the largest for any week since last December.

Recent strength of some of the mail-order shares was explained, in part, by the governmental estimate that rural retail trade in May was up 21.5 per cent over the same 1935 month.

Bonds Higher

Gains of fractions to around two points in a few spots put life into the bond market today.

French 7s were up about 2. Fractions to about a point were added by Uruguay 6s, Warsaw City 7s, Australia 5s, Rome 6½s and Norway 6s. Poland 6s gave up about a point.

In the domestic corporate list medium and low-priced rails bumped into profit-taking. A little lower were St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

A few carriers were resistant with New York Central 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s scoring small upturns.

Shortly before the close the U. S. Government list was irregular, about 4-32 higher to 3-32 lower. Gainers were the Treasury 4¼, the 3s of 1951 and the 2¾s of 1945. Losses were suffered by the 3¼s of 1944 and the 3s of 1946.

Banking circles said rail liens, particularly those in the medium and low-price brackets, had been aided to some extent by the extension of surcharges for some kinds of freight and by the rise in freight loadings to the highest point of the year.

Analysts said before long some estimates would be available of the effects on passenger revenue of the Interstate Commerce Commission's fare reduction order. Opinion was that apart from any stimulus to passenger revenues from this source, the Republican convention traffic had boosted travel sharply for some lines running into Cleveland.

Wheat Prices Up Slightly In Early Dealings Today

CHICAGO, June 13 (AP)—Wheat prices averaged slightly higher in early dealings today. No rain was reported in the Northwest overnight, and it was pointed out that temperatures yesterday ranged upward to 90 and 98 degrees in North Dakota and Montana, conditions adverse for spring crop welfare.

Opening ⅛ off to ¼ up, July 84½-⅝, Sept. 85½-⅝, wheat then dipped somewhat, and afterward rose all around. Corn started unchanged to ⅛ lower, July 61⅛-¼, and later firmed.

Boston Stocks

June 13, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	131	130	130	132½
	Bos & Me pr pf	21	21	21	21½
8.00	Edison Elec	160	160	160	160
.60a	Employers' Group	23¾	23	23	23¼
1.75d	General Capit	38½	38½	38½	38¼
..	Mass Util Assn	2	2	2	2
7.00	Old Colony RR	23	22¼	23	22¼
.80a	Reece But H	20½	20½	20½	20½
.40	Shawmut Assn	11½	11⅝	11½	11¼
..	Unit Gas	8	8	8	8
2.50a	United Shoe M	87½	87¼	87¼	87⅜
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 5s 48	84	84	84	83

a—exclusive of extras. d—paid in 1935.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Payable	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Gen Elec Ltd 5%	Final	.....	.....	.....
Gen Elec Ltd 10%	Regular	.....	.....	.....
Dennison Mfg deb. $2	Q	Aug. 1	July 20	
General Elec 25c	Q	July 22	June 26	
Gen T & R pf. $1.50	Q	June 30	June 20	
Indus Rayon Corp42c	Q	July 1	June 22	
Seabd Fin cum pf.50c	Q	June 30	June 15	
Torrington Co $1	Q	July 1	June 19	

Diamond Prices Up 10 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—There has been a 10 per cent increase in diamond prices during the past 90 days and costlier stones have been carried to price levels 20 to 30 per cent above a year ago. Dealers' stocks are not large, and there is no immediate distress surplus of stones overhanging the market, trade quarters declare.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	Last
January	96.0b	96.6a
June	96.0b	98.5a
July	96.0b	99.5a
September	96.0b	96.5b
October	96.0b	96.5b
December	96.0b	96.5a

Spots 10.55, up ½ cent. a—Asked. b—Bid.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	12.18	12.24	12.18	12.22	+.07

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	June 13	June 12
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3f)	65	65	65	64⅝
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾)	20	20	20	19¾
68½	58	Air Reduction N (1f)	68	67½	68	67¾
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
30¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xx (h)	23⅛	23	23⅛	22½
208	15	Allied Chem (6)	199	198¾	199	197¾
10¼	6¾	Allied Stores	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
80½	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	83	83	83	82
50½	35⅝	Allis Chalmers (1)	46¼	45½	46	46¾
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3½	3½	3½	3¾
130½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	129	128¾	128¾	129
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	129	129	129	129½
73¼	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	67½	67½	67½	67½
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	96¼	96¼	96¼	96
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) N	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	34	33⅜	33⅝	33
37¼	25	Am & For Pow 6	29	29	29	29½
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
13⅝	9⅝	Am International	10½	10	10⅛	10⅜
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	27	27	27	27½
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12	11½	11⅞	11⅝
53¾	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	53¼	52⅞	53¼	52⅞
63	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	62⅝	62	62⅝	62¼
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	21½	21⅛	21⅜	21½
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	27½
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80)	78¼	78¼	78¼	78
152¾	136½	Am S&R 7% pf (7)	145	145	145	..
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	30¾	30½	30¾	30¼
36	26	Am Stores (2)	28	27½	28	27
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	168⅜	167⅝	168⅜	167½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	97½	97½	97½	96½
11⅝	9⅝	Am Type Fdrs (h)	10¾	10½	10¾	10½
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	23⅝	22⅞	23½	23⅛
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
70¾	54⅜	Am Woolen pf (1) (2g)	68	67½	68	67¼
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (⅛b)	34¼	34	34¼	33⅞
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20	19⅞	20	19⅝
50	37	Archer Daniels (1f)	40½	40½	40½	40
7¾	4¾	Armour Ill	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	55¾	54⅛	55¾	54¾
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12	12	12	12⅛
22⅛	8¼	Artloom Corp	15	15	15	15
17¾	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	17	17	17	16⅞
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73¼	72⅞	73¼	73
35¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	25	24⅞	25	24½
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	27⅞
30⅛	16½	Atlas Tack (¼)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5½
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	39¼	39¼	39¼	40
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18½	18	18½	18½
34¾	21	Balt & Ohio pf	26	26	26	26
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60f)	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
18¾	17	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17¼	17	17	17½
24	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	23	23	23	23
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14	14	14	14⅛
31¼	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1e)	28⅛	27¾	28	27⅞
24¾	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	21	20⅞	20⅞	21
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	53⅜	52½	53⅜	52¾
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	17	16⅞	17	16⅞
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (½b)	35½	35½	35½	..
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.20b)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	16
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	23¼	22⅝	23½	22¾
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	80⅜	80⅛	80⅜	80½
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (26)	41	40¾	40¾	41½
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	77	76¾	76¾	77
18⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14	14	14	14
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	49⅞	49	49⅞	48¾
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49	48½	48½	49⅛
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	9	9	9	9
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	48⅜	48	48⅜	46¾
13	8¾	Brunswicke Balke	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
119	100	Bucyrus E pf (3¾g)	118	118	118	119
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
31⅛	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	26	25⅞	26	..
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16¼	14¼	16¼	16⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
25¼	16½	Byers	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
		—C—				
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (⅛b)	10	10	10	10¼
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	14¾	14½	14½	14½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅜	12½	12½	12½
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7	7	7	7
177	92½	Case Thresh	175	172½	175	172
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	76	75½	76	75¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (⅛b)	24¾	23⅜	24½	23¼
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasto (4)	54¼	54¼	54¼	54½
102½	20½	Certain-Teed pf	94¼	92½	94¼	92⅝
21	19½	Champion P & F (1)	19½	19½	19½	19¾
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	69	69	69	69
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	58½	58¼	58¼	58½
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	14½	14½	14½	14½
3	1⅞	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4	4	4	..
11⅜	7	Childs Company	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
1037⅛	85½	Chrysler (6)	97¼	96⅛	97¼	96
88½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	79⅛	79	79	..
46⅛	23⅜	Clark Equipment (.80)	33	33	33	33
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (6)	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
51⅜	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	45½	45½	45½	45½
24¾	8¼	Colonial eBa Oil	21¾	20¼	21½	20½
9⅜	3⅝	Colo P & Ir (h)	5	5	5	5
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	26	25½	25½	26
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	20¼	19⅜	20⅛	19⅞
104¼	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	103¾	103¾	103½	104¼
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	43½	42¾	42¾	..
64⅞	44	Comm Credit (3)	63	62¼	62¼	63
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60f)	69	68	68	68⅛
24⅜	15⅞	Comm Solvents (.60)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	69	68½	69	68¼
44½	32⅝	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	33½	33½	33½	33½
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	13	13	13	12¾
38⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	36	34⅝	35¾	34¾
108⅜	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107⅝	107½	107½	107½
15⅛	11½	Consol Oil (xb)	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	15½	15⅜	15½	15¼
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	77¾	77½	77¾	77½
24⅞	18	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	19½	19½	19½	19⅞
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	40¾	40⅛	40½	40
4	2⅛	Cont Moors	2½	2½	2½	2½
58½	28½	Cont Oil (1)	28¾	28¼	28¾	29⅜
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	59⅞	59¼	59⅞	59⅜
80⅜	68½	Corn Products (3)	81¼	80¼	81	79⅞
7⅜	4¼	Coty	4½	4½	4½	4⅞
27½	15⅜	Crosley Radio (⅛b)	25	25	25	24⅞
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	57½
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7¾
41	28	Crucible Steel	31½	31½	31½	32
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	94	93½	93½	95
44½	35½	Cudahy Packig (2½)	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
9¼	4	Curtiss Wright	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15	14⅞	15	14¾
		—D—				
88¼	52	Deere & Co	79	78½	79	78¾
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29⅝	29½	29½	29¾
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	40½	40	40½	40
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16⅜
9¾	4⅜	Denver R G pf	6	6	6	6
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½f)	36	36	36	..
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22	21⅞	22	21⅛
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	59	58⅜	58½	58¼
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	58¼	57⅜	57¾	57⅞
18⅞	13	Dresser B	15	14	15	..
		—E—				
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5f)	164¾	164¾	164¾	164
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¾
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36⅛	36	36⅛	35¾
17⅜	10f	Elec Boat	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	16⅜	16	16⅛	15⅞
73½	32¾	Elec Powe & L pf	72⅜	72	72	72
⅛	⅛	Elk Horn Coal (h)	¾	¾	¾	..
73	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	73	73	73	..
17⅝	11	Erie R R	12¾	12½	12¾	13
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5½	5½	5½	..
		—F—				
5¾	2⅜	Fairbanks Co	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	49	48	48	49½
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	37½	37½	37½	37½
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	21½	21½	21½	21⅜
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9	9	9	9
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
28½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	28	28	28	28
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T & R (1.20)	29¼	28¼	29	28⅜
105¼	100½	Firestn T & R pf A (6)	104½	104⅞	104⅜	104⅝
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	47	47	47	47
38¾	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28
35⅞	27½	Freeport Texas (1)	30	30	30	30½
		—G—				
18¼	11½	Gamewell	13	12½	12¾	13
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	49¾	49⅜	49¾	49⅞
14¾	9¾	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	25½	25½	25½	..
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
11¾	7⅝	Gen Bronze	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅝
58½	51⅞	Gen Cigar (4f)	58	58	58	58
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	39	38⅝	39	38½
41⅜	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	41⅜
4⅞	1⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2½	2	2	2⅛
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	118¾	118¾	118¾	119
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2f)	64¾	64	64¾	64
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	7	7	7	..
6⅜	3½	Gen Pub Service	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
18⅜	15	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15¾
13⅛	6¾	Gimbel Bros	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	12⅞
92½	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	90	90	90	92
55½	39¾	Glidden (2)	41½	41	41½	40½
10¼	7	Goebel Brew (20f)	8	8	8	8
23⅞	13⅝	Goodrich	20⅝	19¾	20½	19⅜
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	25⅜	24½	25⅛	24½
12½	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9¼
4½	2⅜	Graham-Paige	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
11¼	1⅜	Granby std (2d) stp	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
23⅜	11⅞	Grand Union pf (5eg)	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17½
33½	28½	Grant, W T (1.40)	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	32
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	41⅜	40¾	41¾	41
20½	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
28⅜	22	Green, H L (1f)	26¼	26⅛	26½	26
80¼	48¾	Greyhound Corp (3.20)	52	51⅜	51⅜	52⅜
55	30½	Gulf Mobile pf	44½	43	44½	43¼
		—H—				
41⅝	30⅛	Harbison Walker (1f)	34¼	34⅛	34¼	34
9	4⅝	Hayes Body	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
14⅛	9	Hollander (½)	13¼	13	13¼	13½
33	22½	Houdaille Her B (1½)	23⅞	23½	23⅞	23¾
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
57⅞	48¾	Howe Sound (2f)	53¼	53¼	53¼	53⅞
19¾	13½	Mudson Motor	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
		—I—				
28⅞	18⅜	Ill Central	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21¾
70	58	Ill Central LL (4)	64½	64½	64½	65
34⅜	25⅝	Indus Rayon (1.68)	29⅛	28	29¼	27¾
114¼	90	Inland Steel (3)	96½	96½	96½	97
7⅞	5½	Insuranshare Md (.18)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
5¼	3½	Intercon Rub	3	3	3	3⅛
15⅝	9⅞	Interlake Iron	10⅛	10¾	10⅜	10½
49⅜	35½	Int Cement (1½)	47¾	47½	47½	47½
54¼	43¼	Int Nickel (1.20)	47⅞	47⅝	47¾	47½
3⅛	1⅝	Int Pap&Pow C	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
111	107	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	109	109	109	109½
37½	19¼	Int Rys C A pf	35½	35¼	35½	36
33¼	15	Int Silver	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
19¼	12⅛	Int Tel & Tel	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾
14½	10⅜	Interstate Dept S	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
		—J—				
129	88	Johns Manville (2)	95¾	95¾	95¾	95
		—K—				
38⅜	30	Kelsey Hayes WA	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
22⅝	17	Kaufman D St (1)	22½	22½	22½	22½
24⅞	18	Kelsey Hayes W B	19	19	19	19
25⅝	14¾	Kelvinator Corp (½f)	19½	19½	19½	19½
41⅝	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.20)	38⅞	38½	38½	38⅝
19⅞	10¾	Keystone Stl ¾ W	19⅜	18⅜	18¾	19½
43	30	Kinney pf	33	32	33	31½
25½	20½	Kresge (1)	23½	23⅜	23½	23½
28	22⅜	Kroger Groc & B (1.60)	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
		—L—				
26¾	19½	Lambert Co (2)	21¼	21¼	21¼	1¼
23	15½	Lehigh Port Cem	19	18¾	19	18¾
16¼	12½	Lee Rubber (½)	13½	13¼	13½	12⅞
	2⅛	Lehigh Val Coal	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
14⅜	8½	Lehigh Val RR	10	10	10	9¾
100¾	89	Lehman Corp (3)	92¾	92½	92½	94¼
15⅞	12	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	15	15	15	14¾
63½	47¼	Libbey-Owens-F (2)	54	54	54	53½
11⅛	7	Libby NcN & L	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50⅞	37	Link-Belt (1.20)	39½	39½	39½	39⅝
54⅞	43	Loew's Inc (2f)	45	45	45	44⅞
3⅝	2	Loft Inc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8⅜	3¾	Long Bell Lum A	5	5	5	5
45	40½	Loose-Wiles Bisc (2)	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
26½	21¼	Lorillard (1.20)	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
51½	13	Louisiana OR pf (h)	35½	35	35½	34¼
24¼	20	Louisville G&E A (1½)	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
35	22⅜	Ludlum Steel (½b)	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24½
		—M—				
42	35	MacAndre & F (2)	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	..
37	27⅜	Mack Trucks (1)	33	32½	32⅞	32¼
42	34½	Magma Copper (2)	40½	40	40½	39¾
23¼	14¼	Man Ely mg (h)	17	16½	17	16½
10¾	8½	Marine Mid (.40)	9¼	9	9	9¼
3⅜	1⅜	Market St Ry	2	2	2	..
30¾	18¾	Market St Ry ppf	25¼	25	25	25¾
19⅛	11⅞	Marshall Field	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15⅝
36½	27½	Mathiesen Alkali (1½)	30	30	30	30
53½	43¼	May Dept Stores (2)	52	52	52	51½
49⅝	39⅝	McIntyre Porcu (2)	45	44⅞	45	45¼
118½	103⅜	McKeesport Tin (4f)	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¾
11⅜	8⅜	McKesson & R	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
46	37¾	McKesson & R pf (3)	44	44	44	44
108	97½	Mead Corp pf (3g)	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
10⅝	6⅞	Megnel Co	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8
68⅜	50	Mengel Co pf	57	56½	57	56¾
51⅛	40⅜	Mesta Mach (3)	51¾	51⅛	51¾	51⅛
		—M—				
13⅞	9⅜	Miami Cop	9	9	9	9
23	17¼	Mid-Cont Pet (.40b)	19¼	19	19½	18⅞
47½	21⅝	Midland Steel (1)	38½	38½	38½	38½
131½	110	Midland Stl pf (8)	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
12⅜	6½	Min Moline	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
26⅛	14½	Mo Kan & Tex pf	25⅝	25	25⅜	24⅝
4	2⅛	M

Business and Industry • # $40,000,000 Benefit to Railroads Seen by ICC Rate Extension • Commerce and Finance

Cut in Reserves By 50 Per Cent Urged by Williams

Reduction of excess reserves by approximately $1,500,000,000 to remove pressure from the banks for outlet of funds, was urged by John H. Williams, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in an address before the Massachusetts Bankers Association convention yesterday in Swampscott.

"If we should go on doing nothing with present reserves," he said, "and budgetary deficit continues at its present rate, then we must get worried about the possibilities of inflation. We don't hear so much about inflation now as a year ago, but I am more afraid of it. The danger of overstimulation is now real. The time has come for setting our house in order by moving to balance the budget and getting excess reserves under control. For the world as a whole, the problem is how to achieve stability to end the successive devaluations now approaching a complete cycle from France to France."

Spending Timing Poor

Mr. Williams took a position on Government spending midway between the spending theory of J. M. Keynes and the year-to-year balancing advocacy of Lewis Douglas. In citing federal expenditures at $8,200,000,000 next year against an estimated $6,000,000,000 revenue he said that the fault with the spending theory in the United States was its timing.

It was not applied early enough or courageously enough, he said, in the depths of the depression, 1931 and 1932. Its largest application is now, in the recovery period of 1936 when federal revenue is equal to 1929. Expenditures should be but are not tapering off, he said.

Some 400 association members also heard the addresses of Lionel D. Edie, economist of Standish, Racey and McKay, Inc., J. H. Riddle, economist of Bankers Trust Company, New York, and Edward L. Bernays, public relations counsel.

Dr. Edie Speaks

Speaking on "Investments for Banks," Dr. Edie found the crux of the problem in maintenance of income consistent with safety under conditions of low rate of return. This problem, he said, is complicated by conditions of managed currency and managed interest rates. He advocated a bank assets ratio of 30 per cent in bonds and 70 per cent in loans and discounts in contrast to present status of 60 per cent of loans and investments in the form of investments.

Mr. Bernays outlined a four point program for improvement of bank relations with the public. This involved courtesy to customers, survey of public opinion before determining policies, economic education of the public, and reassertion of banker leadership in disassociated projects to restore public confidence.

American Stocks Of Gold Reach New High Levels

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve Banks show American stocks of gold reached new high levels under the inflow of French gold.

A total of $71,000,000 landed on American shores during the week, bringing the total to $10,480,000,000, an amount which exceeded last year's total by $1,464,000,000.

As a result, member bank Reserve balances, aided also by other factors, rose $120,000,000 during the week to a total of $5,833,000,000, a sum estimated to be about $2,950,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Money in circulation decreased $16,000,000 during the week, while Treasury cash and deposits with Reserve banks were retransferred to the amount of $20,000,000 to commercial institutions during the week.

The condition statement showed the daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended June 10 was $2,476,000,000, unchanged from the preceding week and the corresponding week in 1935.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY, BOSTON

PREFERRED DIVIDEND 103

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation payable June 30, 1936, to preferred stockholders of record June 27. Checks will be mailed.

M. B. PERRY, *Treasurer.*

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SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
SAFE DEPOSIT SERVICE

Wants Reserves Cut

John H. Williams
Vice-President of Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Argentina Troubled About Potato And Orange Crop Famine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — A potato and orange famine is worrying government and consumers here. The shortage of potatoes is due, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, to the degeneration of seed, together with unfavorable weather and prevalance of parasites.

The Buenos Aires provincial crop was especially affected. The Senate has been asked to approve the allocation of 300,000 pesos for the acquisition of sound seed, and a technical expert of the ministry is to be sent to the United States and Canada to investigate the varieties best fitted to Argentine soil and climate.

The orange problem originated in the failure of the Government to renew the annual permit for Paraguayan oranges, to be imported in bulk between April and June. Argentine oranges arrive later in the season. The new regulation prohibits the importation of cheap oranges from Paraguay and was issued to protect the national producers of citrus fruit. The regulation does not interfere to any great extent with the better class orange imported from Brazil.

The Argentine decree strikes at Argentine producers in Paraguay, because many of the Paraguayan fruit farms are owned by people in this country. They are henceforward compelled to wrap their oranges in special tissue paper. The cost for cheap oranges would be prohibitive, they allege. Meantime rail and river transportation companies are losing valuable freight, for oranges rank second only to bananas as the most popular fruit of the people, and prices have risen more than 50 per cent in Buenos Aires.

Record Net in April For Remington Rand

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Remington Rand Inc., reports April net income of $277,330, after charges and taxes, the largest for that month in the company's history and comparing with $193,030 in April, 1935.

Domestic and foreign sales ran 24.3 per cent ahead of April, 1935, and the total sales for May were 20 per cent over the like 1935 month, the company stated.

James H. Rand Jr., president, said, "The slight decrease in May sales from the April level was the result of shutdowns of several of the company's manufacturing plants during the last week of the month."

Excepting the Tonawanda and Syracuse, N. Y., and Middletown, Conn., plants which are now being consolidated, the Cincinnati plant is the only one now affected by strike conditions, the company said.

The special meeting of the stockholders called to consider a reclassification of the preferred stocks has been postponed to July 14, when the annual meeting will be held.

Telephone Service To El Salvador

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Telephone service with El Salvador, Central America, has just been opened.

With this extension to El Salvador, service from Bell and Bell-connecting telephones will be available to all of the central American Republics. El Salvador is the most densely populated country in the western hemisphere, with a population estimated at 1,670,000 in an area of 125 square miles.

The cost of a three-minute conversation between New York and San Salvador will be $12, with $4 for each additional minute. Connection is established over a short wave radio telephone circuit between American Telephone & Telegraph Company stations at Miami, Fla., and a Salvadoran radiotelephone station located at San Salvador.

Tasmania Has £1,357,000 1935 Minerals Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—Tasmania last year produced from its mines minerals worth £1,357,000. These comprised gold, silver, osmiridium, bismuth, coal, carbide, cement, copper, lead, limestone, pyrities, shale, tin, and wolfram. Copper was valued at £464,000, cement, £214,000, and tin, £258,000. These being the biggest items. In addition there was produced at Hobart from other than Tasmanian ores zinc valued at £1,244,000, and cadmium worth £49,000. The total production was worth £2,681,000.

The zinc works at Hobart are now among the largest in the world, the production last year averaging 185 tons a day.

Emergency Rates Extended by ICC For Six Months

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—A six months' extension in the nationwide system of increased "emergency" freight rates—with some exceptions—was granted to railroads today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railroads had asked that the increased rates, due to expire at the end of this month after more than 14 months' operation, be continued indefinitely. The carriers contended the higher rates had increased the income of a financially distressed transportation system by $105,000,000 since April, 1935.

The federal regulatory body refused this request.

Revenue Rise Seen

An added revenue of at least $40,000,000 in the next six months was forecast by spokesmen for the nation's major railroads as a result of the commission's extension.

Included in the modifications to the general six months' extension order were emergency charges on coal and iron ore. A 15 per cent surcharge on each ton of coal and coke was cut to 10 cents. The maximum surcharge on iron ore was lowered from 10 to 8 cents per ton.

Emergency charges on unmanufactured tobacco, flaxseed screenings, woods, and ores and concentrates were removed and those on iron pyrites, stone, pig iron, raw peanuts and other products were reduced.

Some Oppose Extension

National coal and mining groups vigorously opposed the extension, as did the regulatory agencies of 33 states. They questioned whether the increases "hurt or helped" the carriers.

The railroads had asked that the higher rates be continued "indefinitely," but this request was unanimously refused.

The extension brought a sharp dissent from three members who said the continuance violated the ICC Act and "makes rail carriers even more vulnerable to competition" from other forms of transportation.

The dissenters termed the claimed increase in revenue "wholly illusory" because they said losses of business were not known.

All commissioners agreed rail revenues were on the upward trend with general economic conditions.

New Highs for Cotton Indicate AAA Invalidation Boon to Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Further confounding the predictions that cotton prices would fall sharply without support of the monopolistic AAA program, cotton surged last week to new highs for 1936. It will be remembered that at his famous press conference following the Supreme Court invalidation of NRA, President Roosevelt intimated that cotton might fall to 5 cents if the AAA program were similarly cast out.

Last January when this fate actually befell the AAA, and by implication the Bankhead Act, there were ominous predictions of 10-cent cotton. Instead, however, the price of cotton not only held its own, but in the recent rally carried on its back the sales of about 1,033,000 bales of government-controlled cotton out of the so-called 12-cent pool of loan cotton and about 500,000 bales of spots and futures out of the "producers' pool," and Oscar Johnston, manager of the pool, has hinted that there is a slight chance that next fall may see cotton as high as 15 cents.

Since the AAA was invalidated in January two of the best informed and reliable sources of economic opinion in the country, the long-established Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, and the Brookings Institute, have each brought out studies of the effect of the AAA cotton destruction and restriction programs on the price of cotton and the income of cotton growers. The full conclusions of the former were sidetracked by the Administration until demanded by the Senate. The latter's findings have recently been published in book form. The gist of both conclusions was that the cash income of cotton growers was probably not increased by the smaller-output-larger-price program except perhaps to the extent of the subsidies paid out of the illegal processing taxes, while the price paid by the South for this mess of pottage has been the loss of a substantial part of its birthright in the world cotton market.

Statistical Position Better

The recent price increase is the result of a sharp improvement in the "statistical" position of American cotton. During the current crop year there has been an unexpected increase in the demand. Final estimates of last year's crop were repeatedly revised downward last fall. Estimates of next summer's coming crop, on the basis of present condition reports, are being similarly revised downward. Meantime both domestic and foreign consumption of American cotton has run almost steadily at pre-depression levels, largely in excess of last year's takings as well as of last fall's crop. As a result, barring very improbable changes in the picture, the end of the crop year on July 31 will see the carry-over of American cotton reduced from 9,041,000 bales to about 7,100,000, or by about 2,000,000 bales.

"During this season to date," according to the Nek York Cotton Exchange Service, "the mills of the world have taken an increase of 1,813,000 bales, compared with the same period last season. By far the largest increase has been to the mills of this country. Domestic mills have taken 5,468,000 bales, an increase of 1,178,000. Domestic mill activity has been close to the average in predepression years for the greater part of this season and recently has been somewhat above the predepression average."

Consumption in 1936 Up

As a result it is estimated, the year's consumption of American cotton will be about 12,500,000 bales. Last fall's crop, however, according to final estimate released last month, reached only 10,570,000 bales. The difference accounts for the anticipated 2,000,000-bale decrease in the carryover.

Meantime prospects for next year's crop are being shrunk by the weather. The planted area which turned out last year's 10,570,000 bales was 27,872,000 acres. In that year the AAA obtained 95 per cent co-operation from growers. Estimates for the current planting range all the way from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 acres, with the general average around 32,000,000 acres. This would be an increase of approximately 15 per cent. The largest previous increase from one year to another since records have been kept by the Department of Agriculture in 1910 was 14.5 per cent. But it now appears that on this acreage the crop condition is considerably poorer than last year. Early drought in the Southwest was replaced by rain in time not to hurt the crop but the Southeastern states are now experiencing sub-normal rainfall. This may affect acreage as well as condition. Farmers are reported turning over for soil conservation benefits the land they obviously cannot use for cotton this year on account of the weather, thus cashing in on a necessity.

CCC Offer Closed

Early in April the Commodity Credit Corporation, holder of the 4,500,000 bales in the 12-cent pool, announced that it would forgive carrying charges and sufficient of the original 12-cent loan to permit cotton to be withdrawn and sold by the original borrower on payment of 11¼ cents or else ¼ cent below the average price at 10 spot markets, whichever was lower. It was announced that only 1,000,000 bales would be allowed to go out under this agreement before the new crop came in. So strong has been the price, however, and so hungry the trade for these supplies, that by the end of May applications had been received for the sale under these terms of 1,033,000 bales, and the offer has been closed, at least temporarily. Meantime the Producers' Pool has also sold, since February, about 500,000 bales, and expects to sell the remainder of its holdings, with the possible exception of some 124,000 bales of October futures, some time this summer.

Without these sales the tight situation would have worked extreme hardship on the cotton trade and stopped thousands of spindles. A probable result will be the practical abandonment, for the time at least, of efforts to set up statutory rules for liquidation of the government's cotton.

Of the possible 2,000,000 bale reduction in the carry-over of American cotton this summer, practically all will probably be accounted for out of the government's holdings, i. e., 1,000,000 bales out of the loan cotton and another 1,000,000 out of the producers' pool. The trade, mills, merchants, exporters, etc., will have about as much on hand as last year.

(Previous discussion of cotton problems will be found on the financial page of the Monitor for April 10, 11 and 13.)

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking recently on the Finance Bill in the House of Commons, gave the country his picture of Britain's economic future in the next few years. He added the increasing cost of social services to the cost of rearmament, and a possible increase in debt charges, due to rising interest rates, and found that drastic economies in the social services, the only item in which he thought big savings could be made, could be avoided only so long as continued recovery produced expanding revenues. He did not agree with semiofficial estimates made by economists for the Government, that there will be an economic recession within the next 18 months, because government expenditure on defense would, in his opinion, make up for any shrinkage in expenditure on housing. Rearmament is to become the flywheel of our economic mechanism, and it almost seems that Mr. Chamberlain wants to install so large a flywheel that it will produce perpetual motion.

A brief survey of current straws in the wind confirms one part of the Chancellor's survey, and figures already produced in this column suggest that the latter part of his forecast cannot be justified if only on the ground that the rearmament program is not large enough to take the place of building, regardless of the nature of its product. Domestic industrial production is still rising, although the rate of increase is slowing down. Iron and steel production is at record levels, imports of iron and steel products are increasing, exports falling, yet supply is not able to keep pace with demand at current prices.

Unemployment Not Solved

Foreign trade has only slightly recovered from depression levels, restrictions to international movement of goods are as severe as ever, and from two thirds to three quarters of our unemployed, who are slightly under the two millions mark, are registered in the depressed export industries, whose concentration in certain limited areas makes the economic distress of those areas particularly acute. Various palliatives have been tried on a very small scale to relieve these areas, but the last, a million pounds company to encourage new industries, is as hopeless as the first, even in the eyes of government spokesmen. We have been unable to solve the unemployment problem.

The monetary position is peculiar. Like the United States, but in a small degree, we have increased our gold holdings in recent years, and the Bank of England now reports holdings of over £200 millions, valued on the old basis. And at the present time our Exchange Equalization Account holds additional gold of an unknown account, which in the last 18 months may have increased by £150 millions. There is an interesting contrast between the effect of gold imports under the gold standard, and under Exchange Control.

In gold standard days, an import of gold led to an increase in "member" banks' cash, an increase in gold holdings of the Bank of England, a higher ratio of gold to the bank's liabilities. Under the exchange control, the account acquires sterling for purchase of gold by discounting bills with the Bank of England, which does not receive the gold, so that purchases of gold by the account are followed by a lower ratio of gold to the bank's liabilities.

In the third week in May, in addition to the increase in gold holdings, there has been a slight fall in note circulation, thanks to less hoarding of English notes by the French. But bankers' deposits are at their lowest level of the year, thanks partly to a seasonal increase in public deposits, preparatory to payment of the half year's interest on war loan. The result is that it has been a little less easy to obtain all money, although rates of interest and discount rates have not changed.

This may be a temporary condition, not to be interpreted with any significance for longer-term movements. But more serious conditions can be observed in the market for new issues, particularly municipal corporation issues, where there are very definite signs of congestion. In January of last year terms were at their best for borrowers, with 20-year loans obtainable at 3 per cent and even a slight premium at issue. But conditions have become harder. On May 14 the Sheffield corporation opened its lists for subscription to a 20-year, 3 per cent £2,500,000 loan at an issue price of 99. The underwriters were left with 48 per cent of the issue, and business in the new stock opened at a discount of ¾ per cent. This is no reflection on the excellent standing of Sheffield as a borrower, but an indication of indigestion in the lending market.

Recovery Discounted by Stocks

The stock market is showing similar signs of dullness. Record production figures for the first quarter of the year have already been discounted in present prices, and can therefore provide no justification for further strength. And for want of certain signs of continued recovery, most sections of the market are inclined to be soft. Even iron and steel, motor and aviation shares have reacted from the heights reached under the rearmament program drive; and some armament companies are worried lest government contracts have to be filled at a loss, since they are being placed on an "instructions to proceed" basis, price to be fixed when the job is completed and accounts available.

There is as yet no statement from the Government that they are prepared to carry the cost of plant development necessary to speed up rearmament. Not that there is any reason to doubt the tenderness of the Government toward interests large enough to pull strings; if reassurance were needed it could be found in the Government's amendments to its own compulsory reorganization bill for the coal industry, which make the bill no longer compulsory, since the coal owners objected; and in its amendment to the tithe bill, which makes similar concessions to the tithe owners at the expense of the tithe payers.

Since most of the recovery to date has already been discounted by the markets, speculative activity is at the moment confined to specific groups which have better prospects, or have lagged behind in recovery. Oil shares are in very great demand, since dividends have been increased more than was anticipated, and since rearmament is as good a pointer for the oil industry as for iron and steel. And practically the only other section of the market to be at all lively is the stores group, where interest is maintained by the continued expansion of chain stores over the country. This is an economic development which can proceed independently of general prospects.

Potato Prices Drop Fully $2 a Barrel

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Another decline in wholesale potato prices carried the local market down sharply from the high mark for nearly a decade established last week at around $8.25 a barrel.

Produce dealers in Washington market reported a range of $5 to $5.75 a barrel, with most of the transactions at about $5.50. This compared with a price on Monday of $7.50 a barrel.

The decline was due, they said, to steadily increasing receipts of new crop potatoes combined with consumer resistance brought on by the scarcity prices which retailers were obliged to charge.

A year ago this time new crop potatoes were in heavy supply around $2.50 to $3 a barrel.

Holders of U. S. Steel Stock Decline in Number

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—The number of stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation decreased from 182,111 reported on March 7, 1936, to 178,726 on June 1. Holders of common stock numbered 190,880 in June, 1935, and 192,898 on March 18, 1933, the largest number on record.

The 50-cent dividend paid on the preferred stock last month was sent to 61,879 shareholders, compared with 62,082 on March 7, date of record for the annual meeting of shareholders, and with 63,494 in May, 1935.

Retail Business Up 8 to 12 P. C. Above 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13 — Retail business advanced unevenly during the past week, as unsettled weather slowed the ascending trend of distribution of men's lightweight clothing, sportswear, underwear and straw hats.

Women's dresses and ensembles of sheer prints in silk, cotton, and rayon also were sought less actively, says the review, but there was a better call for fabric gloves, millinery, dress accessories, shoes and toiletries.

Porch and garden furniture, summer hardware, screens, electric refrigerators and appliances continued to excite a wider sales appeal. There was a further broadening of the movement of travel, wedding and graduation outfits, the survey continued, with sales of luggage and giftwares attaining a new high for the year.

Rise of 3 to 6 P. C.

"As retail trade lost a little of its recent upswing, most of the leading cities reported that the increase over the previous week's sales was held down to 3 to 6 per cent," the report said. "As a result, the estimated volume of retail sales for the country, as a whole, was only 8 to 12 per cent larger than for the comparative 1935 week.

"With the recovery of the cotton goods market, moderate progress continued in the New England States, retail sales exceeding last year's by 8 to 10 per cent. For the East, the same comparative gain amounted to 12 to 20 per cent, with most of the increase contributed by the larger centers of distribution.

"Heavy buying in both industrial centers and agricultural areas kept retail sales in the Middle West 15 to 18 per cent larger than last year's, in spite of declines for the week at some cities. Cool weather and rains reduced the spread over 1935 to 8 to 15 per cent for the Northwest.

"As drought losses mounted in the South, retail sales declined, the gain over last year's total being narrowed to 4 to 10 per cent. In the Southwest, on the other hand, the comparative gain rose to 12 to 18 per cent. Running at the best rate for the week since 1931, Pacific coast sales went ahead of last year's by 10 to 15 per cent.

Wholesale Buying Drops

"In alignment with the slower rate of retail distribution, the volume of wholesale buying was smaller than for the week preceding, but was maintained at a level 15 to 18 per cent higher than for the comparative 1935 period.

"In general, there was no tendency displayed to increase inventories, retailers having stocked ahead in preparation for the surge in demand which the distribution of the veterans' bonus is expected to release early next week.

"While there was a temporary waning of demand for summer apparel, which will carry more business over into July, buyers in the leading markets were interested in the preliminary showing of fall coats and suits and August dress lines," the survey concludes.

Hawaiian Business Upturn Is Sustained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Hawaii is sustaining a general upturn in business, according to the May Business Outlook just released by the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

The allotment of Hawaiian cane sugar, says the report, has been increased for 1936 to 1,007,158 tons compared with 956,000 tons last year and 916,000 tons two years ago. Value of the output is estimated at $70,000,000 for this year as against $61,500,000 in 1935 and $54,700,000 in 1934. Raw sugar is currently at 3.75 cents a pound compared with 3.3 cents last fall and 3 cents a year ago.

Canned pineapple prices continue stable as under voluntary co-operation production is closely aligned with market demand. An unofficial estimate of the 1935-36 pineapple pack puts it at 10,000,000 cases of fruit and 2,500,000 cases of juice valued at about $35,000,000.

This year's tourist business, if maintained at present levels, will set a new record. In 1935 the volume increased 20 per cent over 1934 and travel that year was valued at $8,000,000.

Trading with mainland United States, Hawaii last year sold $98,695,969 worth of commodities, increasing 4.4 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively over 1934 and 1933 sales. Mainland United States shipments in 1935 to Hawaii totaled $78,524,776, an increase of 24 per cent over 1934 and 36 per cent over 1933.

Value of Ontario Metals Rises 27.5 P. C. Over '35

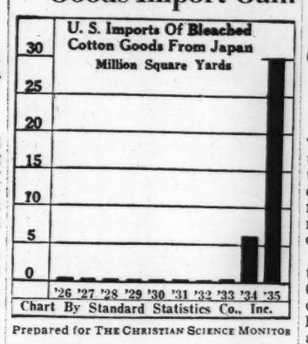
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, June 13 — Value of metals marketed by Ontario mines for the first three months of 1936 totaled $37,635,296, as compared with $29,517,953 in the corresponding period in 1935, an increase of $8,117,343, or 27.5 per cent, according to a report recently issued by the Ontario Department of Mines and compiled from returns received from the metal mines, smelters and refining works in the Province.

Production of gold for the three months was valued at $19,572,025 as compared with $17,510,465 for the like period in 1935, or an 11.4 per cent increase. The total quantity produced from gold mines and nickel-copper refining was 557,380 fine ounces, compared with 500,299 fine ounces. The average value of recoveries from gold mines from the ore milled in the first quarter was $10.45 per ton from 40 mines as compared with an average of $10.36 a ton from 33 mines in 1935. Total ore milled, 1,648,832 tons, was 178,551 greater than last year.

Sales of nickel and residues were $11,273,079 against $7,447,487 and copper in matte $5,912,582 against $3,762,501. Value of silver mined declined from $618,731 to $409,099.

Big Japanese Cotton Goods Import Gain



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE President's recent action in ordering a 42 per cent increase in the tariff on certain types of imported cotton cloths follows more than a year's agitation on the part of the domestic cotton textile trade to obtain more adequate tariff protection against Japan, and serves again to focus attention on the increasing importance of Japan in world textile markets.

Despite the recent increase, low-cost Japanese cotton goods can still compete in the domestic market, while there is a possibility that Japanese competition in other textile-apparel lines will be intensified.

Bond Issues in 1935 Of $3,200,569,000 Top 1934 by 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13 — During 1935 new offerings of Government, state, county and municipal bonds total $3,200,569,000 as against $2,666,743,000 in 1934, according to Poor's new Fiscal Manual.

This increase of more than 20 per cent in the value of new offerings may be compared with the gain of 54 per cent in the number of new issues offered. On the other hand, the size of the average issue declined from $5,168,106 in 1934, to $3,404,860 in 1935.

The largest individual offerings in each of the last two years were made by the U. S. Treasury, the high being a $500,000,000 issue for each year. Treasury issues in 1935 aggregated $1,800,000,000 which was 56 per cent of that year's total offerings in all the governmental classifications. In the previous year, U. S. Treasury offerings of $1,700,000,000 were 63 per cent of the total.

The largest state issue in 1935 was New York's $35,025,000 offering made through the National City Bank of New York. This followed a New York State issue of $42,000,000, the largest in 1934. By way of comparison, the smallest 1935 state issue listed in Poor's new Fiscal Manual was North Carolina's $16,000 offering through the Northern Trust Company of Chicago.

In the municipal classification, the largest were $34,000,000 in 1935 and $34,905,000 in 1934 offered by the City of New York, last year's issue being underwritten by the Chase National Bank of New York. The smallest of the 1935 municipal offerings listed by Poor's was an $18,000 issue of Pawtucket, R. I., bonds offered by Halsey, Stuart & Company.

FLB Farm Sales Show Further Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13 — Continued activity in the farm real estate market is reflected in the increased sale of farm properties by the 12 federal land banks, W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, announced. Sales of farms and parts of farms by these banks during the first four months of this year totaled 4227, or nearly half as many as the total of 9692 for the entire year 1935. Sales for the first four months of 1935 amounted to 2774.

Governor Myers stated that the largest number of sales has been made in the South and in the Pacific Northwest. In the district served by the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, covering the three states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, the sales were the largest, totaling 1224 between January and May this year.

In the Columbia bank district, serving the two Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, sales totaled 540. In the Spokane, Wash., region, comprising Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, they numbered 441. Sales in Texas were 372, and in the St. Louis district, embracing Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, they were 351.

Governor Myers reports the financing of farm purchases by the federal land banks has been running between $2,000,000 and $8,000,000 a month for six months ending March 31, during which time the loans amounted to $26,533,000.

Installment Selling Gains In Department Stores

CHICAGO, June 13 (AP)—Installment selling in department stores is gaining at a rapid pace, a report on a survey to the National Retail Dry Goods Association said, with a tendency to more liberal terms serving as a stimulant.

The report by the association's credit management division was based on answers to questionnaires by 80 department stores over the country, and through other investigations.

It estimated department store sales in 1935 reached $288,000,000, which would be $8,000,000 more than such transactions totaled in the "boom year," 1929.

Ernest L. Olrich, Chicago, was elected chairman of the association's congress.

Joseph Kord, Boston, was chosen a director.

Lending by HOLC Ends; Has Met All 'Eligible Demands'

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The "loans here" signs in 286 offices of the Home Owners Loan Corporation throughout the country were ordered taken down at midnight last night to make room for "pay here" notices to more than a million homeowners.

Officials of the federal agency that has lent more than $3,000,000,000 since June, 1933, said all eligible demands for emergency home loans had been met, most of them months ago.

But they added that work of the HOLC was far from completed—that the job had been shifted from lending to collecting. Only a small reduction in personnel of the agency's present staff of more than 16,000 workers appeared in prospect.

Aided 1,000,000 Homeowners

Under the Home Loan Act a 15-year loan at 5 per cent interest was granted distressed homeowners while the holders of their defaulted mortgages received HOLC bonds backed by the Federal Treasury.

HOLC officials already have begun collection of monthly payments from the more than a million homeowners. Several thousand owners, they said, have defaulted and foreclosures have been started. But the defaults, they added, were comparatively few and chiefly by "misguided or dishonest" persons.

The maximum loan allowed was $14,000, based on 80 per cent of the value of the home. The countrywide average was slightly more than $3000.

Monthly payment of $24 will clean up the average loan in the 15-year period, officials reported, adding that many homeowners are repaying loans faster than the required rate with more than $10,000,000 already having been repaid in full.

Set Up in 1932

The HOLC is one arm of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board which was first set up in 1932. The three others do not deal directly with individual homeowners, but operate through financial institutions.

The oldest is the Federal Home Loan Bank System under which 12 regional banks were established to aid home-financing institutions.

In 1933 a system of Federal Savings and Loan Associations was established. The Government helped charter or convert these associations of which there are now more than 1000.

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation in 1934 was established to protect investments of shareholders in the building and loan group. This operates similarly to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for banks and protects each investor up to $5000.

Liquidation of Land Banks Near 46 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—A reduction of almost 46 per cent in the gross assets of the 44 operating joint stock land banks now in liquidation is reported in a statement issued by the Farm Credit Administration. Gross assets were reduced from $492,639,000 on May 1, 1933, to $266,423,000 on April 30, 1936.

These banks have been in liquidation since the enactment of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Credit Act which prohibited them from issuing tax-exempt bonds or making any loans except as necessary and incidental to the refinancing of existing loans.

The amount of secured debt held by these institutions at the beginning of this period was $419,816,000 and at the end of the period was $202,269,000, a decrease of nearly 52 per cent.

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Peston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 6
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10

England Continues to Lead Wightman Cup Series—Trading Deadline Monday

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan Defeats Kay Stammers

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 13 (AP)—Dorothy Round, former Wimbledon champion, defeated Helen Jacobs, 6—3,6—3, today and put England only one match short of wresting the international Wightman Tennis Cup from the United States for the first time in six years. The victory gave England a 3-to-2 lead in the four-out-of-seven match series.

It was the four-times American champion's second straight defeat in the series. Yesterday she was beaten, 12—10, 6—1, by Kay Stammers, who today lost the opening singles encounter to Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., 6—3, 6—4.

As the result of Miss Jacobs's downfall it became the task of Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles to keep alive America's hopes of keeping the cup for the sixth straight year. She met Ruth Mary Hardwick, England's 12-ranking player, in the final singles and apparently the crucial match of the series.

A victory by Miss Babcock would put the issue squarely up to Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan, who are scheduled to meet Miss Stammers and Freda James in the doubles windup of the series.

Mrs. Fabyan Brilliant

After yesterday's dismal start, from the American standpoint, which saw Mrs. Fabyan and Helen Jacobs drop the opening singles assignments and only a heroic uphill fight by Carolin Babcock and Mrs. John Van Ryn spare the cup-holding invaders from a shutout, Mrs. Fabyan's triumph brightened Uncle Sam's prospects of retaining the trophy for the sixth straight year.

In contrast to her disappointing showing against Dorothy Round yesterday Mrs. Fabyan bristled with brilliance against the southpaw Miss Stammers. She played to her rival's erratic backhand, repeatedly forcing Miss Stammers into error with the weapon and was in command of the situation at all times except for a brief spell in the second set.

Following consecutive breaks in the first two games, Miss Stammers held in the third to lead 2—1, but Mrs. Fabyan broke right back and they were on even terms again until the American shattered her rival's delivery in the seventh to gain the winning margin.

Ther were followed on the court by Miss Jacobs and Miss Round.

Miss Jacobs Uncertain

Miss Jacobs started uncertainly against Miss Round, dropping her first serve at deuce after leading 40-0.

She came back, however, and cracked Miss Round's delivery at 4—1 with a series of fine passing shots, only to have Miss Round return the compliment in the third game and take a 2-1 lead. At this juncture Miss Jacobs peeled off her black sweater.

Helen ran much harder and retrieved better than yesterday against Miss Stammers. They repeatedly had such long, exciting rallies that the crowd, which had grown to 15,000, broke into cheers before they finished, bringing a plea for quiet from the referee. Both attacked the net constantly as Miss Round moved into a 3-2 lead.

Miss Round, playing possibly the finest tennis of her career, ran out the first set easily after Miss Jacobs pulled up to 3—4. Dorothy's net game brought gasps of admiration from the gallery as she frequently caught Helen out of position with sharply angled volleys and broke the American's service in the ninth game to snatch the set.

Breaks Through Service

Fighting grimly, Miss Jacobs broke Miss Round's service in the third game of the second set to lead 2—1. She concentrated on her rival's baseline in order to keep Dorothy away from the net, where she is deadly.

Miss Round simply turned into a stick of tennis dynamite and it was doubtful if any woman player could have held her after the third game. The set was decided in the vital sixth game with Miss Jacobs, fighting to square the match, lost the first three points on service.

She stuck to her guns to carry it to deuce and made heroic efforts in the ensuing points, twice losing game points on backhands that barely missed the line. When Dorothy finally won the game it was all over. Helen looking downcast and rallying only to hold her serve in the eighth.

By a Staff Photographer

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan
Victor Over Kay Stammers in Wightman Cup Tennis Series

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	33	18	.647
Chicago	29	21	.580
Pittsburgh	30	22	.577
New York	28	23	.549
Cincinnati	25	26	.490
Boston	24	29	.453
Philadelphia	20	34	.370
Brooklyn	19	35	.352

Results June 12

Chicago 17, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 3, New York 2.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2 (11 innings).
Only games scheduled.

College Baseball Results

Boston C. 8, Tufts 3.
Springfield 19, Lowell T. S. 13.
Waseda 5, Harvard 0.
Williams 3, Wesleyan 1.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
(NO CONCERT TOMORROW)
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Mon. June 15 — B. U. Night
Tues. June 16, entire house taken
Harvard Class of 1911
Thur. June 18, Russian Program
Mon. June 22, Old Timers Night
Tickets: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1—No Tax
On Sale Two Weeks in Advance

Sporting Around The Hub

Newton Archers

NOTICES for the holding of the second quarterly shoot of the Newton Archers on the Newton Center Playgrounds, June 17, have been sent out by Teresa C. Goldich, secretary of the club. This is one of the most popular archery events held in New England and there is always a good turnout.

There will be morning and afternoon shooting with the contestants due to register at 9:30 and start competition at 10 o'clock. American rounds for men and women will be held in the morning with a junior American round for the boys and girls.

In the afternoon there will be a mixed American for the seniors and a second junior American for the boys and girls. There will also be a novelty shoot for all. Prizes will be awarded for the first three places—day's total high score and high handicap.

The Cummings Cup for seniors and the Mariner Cup for juniors will also be awarded.

College Girls' Tennis At Longwood Next Week

Welcome rain is preparing the Longwood Cricket Club turf for the annual girls' invitation intercollegiate tennis tourney which opens on Monday . . . Topping the list of entries is Patricia Henry of Occidental College, Los Angeles . . . Miss Henry is national girl champion and a daughter of a California sports editor . . . She paired with Elena Ciccone of Newton to win the N. E. tennis doubles title yesterday at Hartford, Conn. . . . Missing from her usual place as manager of the tourney will be Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline . . . She has gone to California to visit relatives . . . In charge will be Mrs. Frances Shaw of Brookline, who, as Ruth Wellington, starred for Radcliffe a few years ago.

Here and There

The Class J. yachts—Ranbow, Yankee and Weetamoe—may soon be seen under sail . . . Plans to get Rainbow and Yankee fitted with racing gear for the latter part of next week are being rushed . . . It is possible that the racing craft will open the season on Massachusetts Bay and then, after three or four brushes move on to Newport . . . The qualifying round of the national golf championship for players in this section will be held at The Country Club, Aug. 18 at 36 holes medal play . . . Wilfred Crossley led a strong golf field in defense of The Country Club Cup yesterday with a 70 . . . Close behind him were Leo Martin, Eddie Lowery, Allan Ellis, Melville Heath Jr., and Bod Goodale . . . Boston College has elected Charles Fallon of Quincy, captain of the Boston College baseball team for next season.

Early reports from Winchester Country Club, where Boston is battling New York for the possession of the Griscom Cup, indicate a close match with the visitors slightly favored . . . Two matches were completed by noon, Mrs. Henry Dietrich of New York defeating Mrs. Brad Whittemore, 1 up in 20 holes and Mrs. J. J. Thorne winning from Boston's Rosamond Vahey, 2 up . . . Starting the play today, Boston held the lead with 11 points, but New York's two early points this morning tied up the series.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 0332

Red Sox Still Searching For Pitching Help

By Edwin Rumill

The rapid approach of the major league trading deadline, which is 12 o'clock midnight on Monday, finds the Red Sox still in search of additional pitching strength. Although neither Joe Cronin nor Eddie Collins will admit any knowledge of a possible trade or purchase, it is known that the club will spend the greater part of today, tomorrow and Monday seeking help for the team's unsteady mound staff.

Judging by the attitude of Cronin and Collins yesterday, all efforts to secure young Jack Knott, whom they have tried to get for weeks from the St. Louis Browns, have faded. Both men say the Browns, particularly Manager Rogers Hornsby, are asking a ridiculous price for Knott, who is rated only a fair pitcher.

Of course there is still time for the local club to acquire a hurler from Hornsby, but the visitors leave for St. Louis early this evening, which means that any trade that might be in the air must be completed some time today. This chance seems remote, however, with President Tom Yawkey of the Sox out of town.

It must be admitted, though, that even a hurler of Knott's somewhat limited ability would be a tremendous aid to the Red Sox in their struggle to overtake the flying Yankees in the American League pennant race.

Yanks Hold Edge

As the Red Sox prepare to embark upon their second western excursion of the season, which starts on Tuesday in Chicago, they do not appear capable of catching the Yankees. Basing judgment on their form to date, the Yankees have an edge on the Sox in both batting and pitching. On occasions, Cronin's team has developed an offense as potent as New York's, but at no time has the Boston pitching staff compared with that of the leaders.

Hornsby, in the course of a fanning bee yesterday after the Red Sox-Browns game was postponed, said he believed the American League flag race had been reduced to two clubs—New York and Boston. Cleveland has once more proven to be a poor road club, he stated, and the Tigers can't get anywhere without Hank Greenberg and Mickey Cochrane, both of whom are on the sidelines for indefinite periods. The Brownie pilot also added that at the present time he thinks the Yankees have the advantage over the Red Sox.

The improvement in recent games of Jack Wilson, Jim Henry and Johnny Marcum has helped the Red Sox pitching situation, but neither of the first two men can be depended upon to win consistently against the other first-division clubs. Just one experienced starter would put the Sox in a position to battle with the Yankees.

Briefs

Bob Grove was scheduled to go after his tenth victory today, but if the weather causes a postponement, he will try tomorrow. Johnny Marcum is also ready to take a regular turn. Monday is an open baseball date in Boston.

* * *

The Red Sox will play 13 games on western territory, three in Chicago, three in St. Louis, three in Detroit and four in Cleveland. A four-game series with the Yankees is on the books after those Cleveland contests. The team returns to Boston for a July Fourth doubleheader with the Athletics.

* * *

To date, the Sox have won 22 and lost only eight against the western section of the circuit. With the east, however, the locals have won 12 and lost 13. They are ahead of the Athletics, even with the Senators and behind the Yankees.

* * *

At the same time, the Yankees have won 17 and lost eight in the east, and captured 19 out of 28 in the west. The Yanks are ahead in their series with every club except the White Sox, who have taken four out of seven from the New Yorkers.

Tony Manero Regains Best Putting Touch

FONTHILL, Ont., June 13 (AP)—Word that Tony Manero had regained his putting touch went around today as the last 36 holes of the $4100 General Brock open golf tourney got under way, and 59 other survivors of the first two high-scoring rounds kept one eye cocked for the new United States open champion.

Tony, who has been playing raggedly since his stirring finish a week ago to win the United States title, fired a par 70 at the boys yesterday to go into a tie for the lead. He went through 27 holes of the tourney before he scored his first birdie. But then he canned a 15-foot putt for it and he picked up three more on the second nine to even for over-par holes.

Tied with Manero for the lead at 145 were Craig Wood of New York, who followed a first-round 70 with a 75, and Zell Eaton, young Oklahoma City pro, with a 71-74. Other first-day leaders fell further back but 12 sharpshooters remained within five strokes of the leaders. The rest of the 60 who qualified for the final 36 holes went all the way up to 162, the qualifying limit.

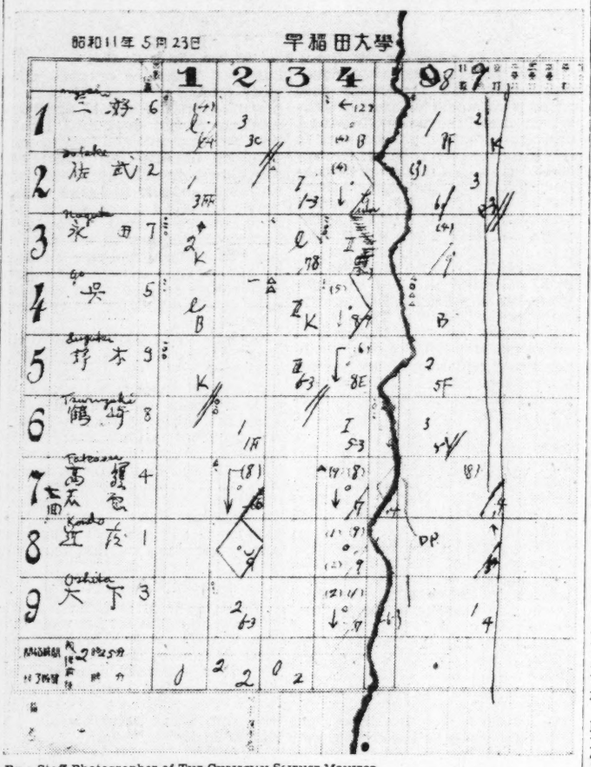
Entries Close June 15

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—The eastern interscholastic tennis championship, offering the winner and possibly the runner-up a berth in the national championship next September, will be played June 22-27 at Rye, N. Y. Among the more prominent preparatory schools which already have entered teams are the Hill, Kent, Taft, Storm King, Westminster, Pawling, Portsmouth Priory, Gunnery, Hotchkiss and Williston Academy. Entries close June 15 in the United States Lawn Tennis Association headquarters here.

Polo Game Postponed

HURLINGHAM CLUB, Eng., June 13 (AP)—A night-long rain led Hurlingham officials to postpone today the second match of the international polo series between America and England. It will be played June 20. America won the first match, 10 to 9.

Part of a Japanese Score Card



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

No, This Isn't a Plaque Dug Up From Some of the Ruins of Ancient Egypt. It Shows the Hieroglyphics Used by the Waseda Baseball Team in Keeping a Record of Its Baseball Games. The Christian Science Monitor Reporter Happened to Peer Over the Shoulder of the Waseda Scorekeeper at a Recent Game to Check on a Few of the Plays. The Above Is What He Saw and It Remained Unsolved as Far as He Went

Sokol to Stage Nationwide Festival in New York City

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—The oldest active athletic group in the world, the Sokol, will play a part in the athletic events clustering about the final preparations for the selection of the United States Olympic team next month, as the American division of the old Bohemian organization will stage a nationwide festival in Madison Square Garden, July 5.

Sokol, which means falcon, was founded in what is now known as Czechoslovakia, as long ago as the time when the Hussites and Moravians first broke away from the ideals of the Middle Ages, and started to become democratic in their ideals. Always wholly on a democratic basis, it is now the only group of athletes in Europe which has not been absorbed into the growing regimentation of sports as an integral part of the activities of the governments.

It includes gymnastics, folk dancing, groups of singers, and mass athletics, and all of these divisions will be exhibited at the Garden when the festival is held. Many of the musical events will include songs which have been handed down from the original founding of the Sokol, cherished in Bohemia and Moravian homes from generation to generation.

Sokol came to the United States when large bodies of immigrants of democratic leanings came here following the events of 1848 in Europe, and settled in the farming districts over here. But the revival in active form came through Dr. Miroslav Tyrs, professor of aesthetics at the Charles University of Prague. Prague, resurrected the old ideals of the Sokol, and adopted them as a basis for a modern organization, without losing any of its old-time flavor.

Today, every town in Czechoslovakia has its Sokol Hall or gymnasium, and three-quarters of a million of its population are busily engaged in its activities. In the United States, also, the descendants of the original arrivals still preserve the old-time traditions and gather at intervals for festivals such as the present one. At Chicago, in 1933, the event drew crowds which filled Soldier Field, and other festivals have also drawn attention wherever held. Following the visit here, a Sokol gathering will be included among the events at the Texas Centenary, with preparations already under way to send a group of American Sokol stars to a world gathering to be held at Prague, in 1938.

Among the participants in the present festival will be Sokol groups from each one of the divisions into which American Sokol is divided, the eastern, centering about New York; the western, or Chicago; the southern, the middle Atlantic, and even the Pacific. Rehearsals are now in full swing in and about Sokol halls in every center, under the direction of the local gymnasium leaders, all promoted from among their own recruits, in true democratic style, and already arrangements have been made through the courtesy of the park authorities for final rehearsals outdoors, as the larger events require more space than any hall can accommodate.

Billy Sullivan Replaces Terry In Batting Lead

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants abdicated the pace-setting position in the big league batting parade during the past week, and a couple of youngsters moved into the one-two spots.

Billy Sullivan, the Cleveland Indians' part-time catcher, took Terry's place at the head of both leagues, by hitting safely in seven of 16 trips to the plate during the week ended yesterday, boosting his average five points to .411.

Even before Terry's name was eliminated from the lists, because he no longer was taking his regular turn at bat, rookie Stu Martin, the St. Louis Cardinal clouter, boosted himself into the National League leadership over the Giants' pilot. He wound up the week with an average of .391.

Behind Sullivan in the American loop were the new York Yankee wallopers, Lou Gehrig, who advanced from fourth place with an average of .366, and young Joe Di Maggio, who lost considerable ground and dropped from second, with a mark of .363.

In the National League, Johnny Moore of the Phillies, although idle because of an injured shoulder, came up to second with a mark of .360, while Boston's Baxter Jordan and Pittsburgh's Gus Suhr both advanced materially to tie for third with marks of .354. The 10 leading hitters in each league:

National

	G	AB	R	H	PC
S. Martin, St. Louis	41	138	35	54	.391
J. Moore, Philadelphia	43	172	38	62	.360
Jordan, Boston	55	226	34	80	.354
Suhr, Pittsburgh	53	195	42	69	.354
Medwick, St. Louis	51	207	30	72	.346
Demaree, Chicago	50	207	32	71	.343
Moore, New York	51	226	39	76	.336
Camilli, Philadelphia	54	198	39	66	.333
Cuccinello, Boston	49	183	28	61	.333
Herman, Chicago	50	212	39	70	.330
American					
Sullivan, Cleveland	33	112	16	46	.411
Gehrig, New York	53	205	64	75	.366
Di Maggio, New York	36	171	37	62	.363
Gehringer, Detroit	56	235	54	85	.362
Dickey, New York	37	151	39	54	.358
Appling, Chicago	37	140	22	50	.357
Radcliff, Chicago	36	140	25	49	.350
Lewis, Washington	49	211	31	71	.336
Bell, St. Louis	51	199	27	66	.332
Foxx, Boston	55	198	45	65	.328

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	36	17	.679
Boston	34	21	.618
Cleveland	26	24	.520
Washington	28	26	.519
Detroit	29	27	.518
Chicago	23	27	.460
Philadelphia	17	32	.347
St. Louis	16	35	.314

Results June 12

New York 9, Detroit 6.
Washington 6, Chicago 0.
St. Louis at Boston, rain.
Only games scheduled.

Bilodeau Average Cut

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Tommy Bilodeau, star Harvard batsman and eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League hitting leader, had 13 points cut off his average today. With the arrival at league headquarters of the official box scores for the Harvard-Pennsylvania game it was learned that he had been at bat one more time than had been charged against him in the unofficial scores and his average was thus reduced from .357 to .344.

Harvard in Fast Time Trial

RED TOP, Conn., June 13 (AP)—Harvard's time of 19:35 in a time trial on the Thames yesterday over a four-mile course established a record that erased that of Yale in 1934. The Eli's big eight in that year, captained by John Jackson, defeated Harvard in the annual regatta and set a course record of 19:43.4. Harvard also broke the then existing standard of that year by four-fifths of a second. Yesterday's test was downstream.

Welsh, Reese In N. E. Tennis Singles Final

HARTFORD, Conn., June 13 (AP)—Two young southerners, Bernard Welsh of Rockville, Md., and William Reese of Atlanta, Ga., crashed into the championship bracket of the fiftieth New England tennis tournament here yesterday.

Welsh struck from the lists in yesterday's semifinals the veteran Gil Hall of Orange, N. J., while Reese defeated Frank Rericha, 20-year-old New Yorker, who himself ousted Hobey Hyde, defending champion, Thursday.

The winners came through in straight sets, Welsh topping Hall, 6—2, 6—1, and Reese blasting Rericha, 6—2, 6—4.

Patricia (Pat) Henry from Los Angeles, who is the No. 1 ranker in national girls' competition and is seeded No. 2, won in three sets over Olga Kallos of New York, Connecticut's women's champion, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3.

She will enter the women's championship bracket with the top-seeded Edith Moore of Montclair, N. J., and the Porter School in Farmington, defending champion this year, who was the epitome of cool steadiness as she stroked out a 6—2, 6—0 semifinal victory over the unseeded Esther Edwards of Bridgeport, whom she defeated in the 1935 New England women's final.

Miss Henry, hitting a high forehand which was often smashed by Miss Kallos, was rattled and sent "on the run" as the latter won the first set, but her neat stroking piled up points steadily in the second when, dancing effortlessly over the court, she plied her strong forehand effectively to slash out a 6—3, 6—4 score as Miss Kallos, apparently wilting physically, rapidly lost speed and strength.

Miss Henry teamed with Elena Ciccone of Newton Center, Mass., No. 3 national ranker among the girls, to win the 1936 women's doubles championship, with a 6—3, 6—2 defeat of Emily Lyman of Hartford and Dorothy Russell of Hartford.

Reese and Welsh, who are to meet in the men's singles final this afternoon, crashed into the men's doubles final bracket with a 4—6, 6—1, 6—3 defeat of Donald Frame of New York and William McCrae, also of New York.

They are to meet Gil Hall and Frank Rericha who glided into the titular bracket with a 6—3, 4—6, 6—1 defeat of the crack pair, Hobey Hyde and John Gow of Hartford.

Hyde and Gow had driven into the semifinals with a 7—5, 6—4 defeat of the Bay State team, Sam Hayes of South Hadley, Mass., and Al Winston of Amherst.

Dartmouth Still In Race for Title

ITHACA, N. Y., June 13 (AP)—Dartmouth remained in the Eastern Intercollegiate League race by scoring all its runs in the third inning to defeat Cornell, 8 to 4, in the Ithacan's last home game yesterday.

The Indians got to Jack Batten for six hits and two passes in the third and collected two more blows off Jack Lozier while Cornellians contributed three errors. Twelve men went to bat in the frame.

Lozier held Dartmouth to six hits the remainder of the game. Joe Jayne, Indian hurler, kept Cornell's total of eight blows well scattered. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	14	2
Cornell	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	8	6

Batteries—Jayne and Jenks; Batten, Lozier and Doering.

Waseda Nine Will Face Boston This Afternoon

Fresh from its 5-to-0 victory over Harvard yesterday the Waseda University baseball team will tackle Boston University this afternoon at Nickerson Field in a game which will draw some 5000 B. U. alumni and undergraduates.

Harvard had its chance yesterday to face Shozo Wakahara, sensational pitcher of Waseda, and the Crimson's chance of victory never materialized as the little Nippon flinger shut them out.

And with this victory tucked under their belts Waseda can boast of having defeated the Big Three, as Yale and Princeton had previously succumbed to the Japanese.

Harvard, a formidable ball team on anyone's diamond, just wasn't in it with the Waseda players yesterday. The Crimson's big stick swingers, who have been raising havoc with other opposing nines, were held to four scattered hits by the blinding speed and curves of Wakahara.

On the other hand, the boys from Tokyo had a busy day with the hickory by smacking out a total of 10 hits, two of these being triples, and one a double. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Waseda	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	5	10	0
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Batteries—Wakahara; Walsh. Winning pitcher—Wakahara. Losing pitcher—Walsh. Umpires—Kelleher and Gardella. Time—1h. 45m.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Homers June 12

Cavarretta, Cubs	1
Carleton, Cubs	1
Medwick, Cardinals	1
Collins, Cardinals	1
Stone, Senators	1
Simmons, Tigers	1
Rogell, Tigers	1
Rolfe, Yanks	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	14
Trosky, Indians	13
Gehrig, Yanks	12
Ott, Giants	11
Goslin, Tigers	10

League Totals

American	253
National	224
Total	477

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The standings (three leading hitters in each league:

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Sullivan, Indians	33	112	16	46	.411
S. Martin, Cards.	41	138	35	54	.391
Gehrig, Yanks.	53	205	64	75	.366
Di Maggio, Yanks.	36	171	37	62	.363
J. Moore, Phillies	43	172	38	62	.360
Jordan, Bees	55	226	34	80	.354

Yale in Time Trial

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 13 (AP)—Yale varsity rowers sent their shell over a four-mile downstream course on the Thames River yesterday in an unofficial 20.05 minutes as part of a time trial test in preparation for the June 19 regatta with Harvard. The Jayvees, formerly the varsity before Coach Ed Leader's surprise shakeup a few days ago, raced the varsity the first two miles, spurting at the end to come within a length and a half of their opponents. The freshmen beat the combination crew over a two-mile course by three lengths. They were clocked for the two miles in 11.18 minutes.

Name the All-Stars

All-Star players representing the American and National Leagues are to play a game at Boston National League Park, July 7, and the baseball fans of the country have been asked to vote for the players who are to make up the two teams. The teams will be composed of 21 players each and 16 of each team are to be selected by popular vote, the others being named by the managers of the teams.

In casting your vote, each player must be named for a certain position unless he is one of the three utility players. It must also be remembered that each of the eight teams in each league must have at least one player in the lineup of its league. All ballots must be received not later than June 20, and they should be mailed to the All-Star Baseball Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

American League		National League
.....	first base	.....
.....	second base	.....
.....	third base	.....
.....	short stop	.....
.....	util. inf.	.....
.....	left field	.....
.....	center field	.....
.....	right field	.....
.....	util. outf.	.....
.....	util. outf.	.....
.....	catcher	.....
.....	catcher	.....
.....	pitcher	.....
.....	pitcher	.....
.....	pitcher	.....
.....	pitcher	.....

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

Yale vs. Harvard In Polo Tourney

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Yale and Harvard open the intercollegiate polo championship tournament at Governor's Island today with the winner favored to take the title.

The Crimson team of the Gerry twins, Eddie at No. 1 and Henry at back, Townsend Winmill, No. 2, and Skiddy von Stade Jr., No. 3, is rated about the strongest in the college ranks with the Elis as one of their strongest rivals. The Yale quartet of Peter Dominick, Peter Grace, E. L. Wilson 3d, and Harry Royal is experienced and well-balanced, but hardly looks strong enough to retain the title.

The second game will be played Wednesday with the powerful West Point team meeting Princeton. The two victors will clash in the final next Saturday.

Jones Wins Kent Title

BECKENHAM, Eng., June 13 (AP)—David N. Jones, former Columbia University star, won the Kent tennis championship today, defeating F. H. D. Wilde of England 11—9, 6—3, in the final match. Anita Lizana of Chile took the women's title with a 3—6, 6—0, 6—1 decision over Betty Nuthall.

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COLLEGE professor with 20 years' experience preparatory school and college, will take into summer home at Bailey Island, Casco Bay, Maine, three boys for tutoring in elementary, high school or college mathematics; also high school Latin; Boston references. Write Box V-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOCIAL CULTURE AND POISE
Private lessons by professional woman who has trained many prominent men and women. KEN. 9253, A-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET

JAMAICA ESTATES, L. I., N. Y.—8 rooms. Lovely surroundings. Oil burner, refrigeration. Garage. No small children. Call Republic 9-1836.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

PACKARD
DE SOTO
PLYMOUTH
McCormack Bros.
Phone 3-6238 531 So. 21st St.

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete, Economical Car Service.
TOLLIE H. QUINN, Mgr.
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
Also Pasteurized Milk
PHONE 3-6220

Permanent Waves of Distinction $3.50 to $12.50
DANIEL'S MARINELLO Caheens

Mayer Bros.
WALL PAPER
PICTURES
PICTURE FRAMING
Phone 3-0504 418 N. 19 St.

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 6-9316

418 NORTH 20TH STREET

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-1159

Butler R.E. & I. Co. INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

REAL SILK
HOSIERY MILLS, INC.
PHONE 3-7582
1002 MARTIN BUILDING

MOBILE

BATTLE HOUSE
BARBER SHOP

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
Matrix Shoes
FOR MEN
FOR WOMEN
X-Ray Fitted
105 DAUPHIN STREET

The Greenbury Studios
Paintings, Mirrors and Frames
Refinishers and Restorers of Old Paintings and Frames
13 SOUTH CONCEPTION STREET

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

Office CEDAR 78 Supplies
Mercantile Paper Co.
108 COMMERCE STREET
More than 58 years at the same location.
Capitol Clothing Store
"On the Square"

— COLOR FAST —
EXCLUSIVE WASHING PROCESS
Delicate Colors Remain Bright and Beautiful
DAMP WASH 3c lb.
Ready to Iron
CEDAR-805
Empire Laundry

SHULMAN'S
For Your delicious Bread, Party Cakes, Wedding Cake
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 SO. COURT STREET C-4548

PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST, C-335

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

FAULTLESS
Cash Grocery
The Home of Good Foods
Phone 149 Delivery Service
MRS. H. D. DICHTENMUELLER, Mgr.

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
110 WALL STREET

FORT MYERS

Tropical Fort Myers
Large selection of attractive homes and riverfront estates in Tropical FORT MYERS, for sale or for lease for the year 'round or season. Hunting, Fishing, Bathing, Golf and Outdoor Sports of all kinds.
K. L. JEFFCOTT REALTY COMPANY
Realtors
"Everything in Real Estate"
FORT MYERS FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

1867 1935

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Shopping Headquarters for Jacksonville, Florida

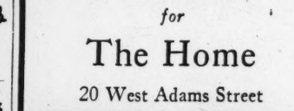
STERCHI'S
Complete Furnishings for The Home
20 West Adams Street

TROPICAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries and Western Meats
1000 First Street Phone 420
Fort Myers, Fla.

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

FRENCHY'S BEAUTY PARLOR and BARBER SHOP
The Original Frenchy Expert Operators
New location next door to Phelps
12 EAST ADAMS ST. PHONE 5-1090



ATLANTIC SERVICE STATION
LUBRICATION—WASHING—POLISHING
Park and Forest Streets
G. G. Tisdale Phone 3-9154

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call
MIAMI 32445

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
The 2000 Mile Oil
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Coral Gables

SHENANDOAH
BEAUTY SHOPPE
1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
ETHELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 2-0412
MIAMI, FLORIDA

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

Repairing Refinishing
THE EVERGLADES UPHOLSTERY SHOP
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE ● DRAPERIES
Tel. 3-1066 230 Biscayne Boulevard

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave.,
PHONE 3176
West Concord near

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK
Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston
CENTRAL FLORIDA

HOMES, ORANGE GROVES, ACREAGE MANAGEMENT AND APPRAISALS
GENERAL INSURANCE
ACCURATE INFORMATION
FREE BULLETINS
NOBLE SMITH REAL ESTATE
Incorporated
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

WARD CLEANERS
Frances Swope, Agent
PHONE H1561 404 W. LA FAYETTE
Linen Suits for Men Our Specialty

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

LANE BROS. PURE PASTEURIZED MILK

BLUE SEA
Restaurant and Caterers
501 So. Willow Ave. at Horatio
Home Cooked Food Served in a Refreshing and Genteel Atmosphere
Popular Prices 'Phone H. 24-343

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, *Managers*
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

WARREN'S CLEANERS DYERS DE SOTO LAUNDRY HATTERS

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

See the
Refrigerator Convenience
of the
STEWART-WARNER
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE
PUBLIX FOOD STORE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

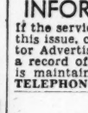
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041. 8-12 DAILY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
1866–70th Anniversary–1936
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive


FLOWERS AND PLANTS
For Every Occasion
We Deliver
CALL RA. 7931
MANRY'S Cascade Florist
119 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

Roaches, Rats, Ants
Termites, All Vermin
Exterminated
Prices Very Reasonable
All Work Guaranteed
F. A. YORK, Distributor
Rose Exterminator Co. Products
27 PEACHTREE ARCADE VA. 3188

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

KOTOFOM
A New, Easy Way to Clean
RUGS—UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES—CLOTHING
Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink, stains—For Sale by
Z. E. JAY
306 Moreland Ave. N. E. Phone Ma. 8478

Visit
ALVERSON'S BARBER SHOPS
in Downtown Atlanta
35 PEACHTREE ARCADE
35 PRYOR STREET N. E.
31 FORSYTH STREET N. W.
77 FORSYTH STREET N. W.

RADIO SERVICE
Electrical Appliances Repaired
GARVIN ELECTRIC CO.
69 Forsyth St., N. W. Walnut 2290

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
84 Broad St., N. W. Atlanta

MACON

When You Need Electrical Work, Fixtures, Wiring and Supplies
Call
MORRIS PUTZEL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 3886 519 Cherry Street

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving — Embossing
Phone 3286 552 Mulberry St.

HUCKABEE AUTO CO.
BUICK — OLDSMOBILE
PONTIAC
CADILLAC — LA SALLE
690 Third Street

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

J. D. ARD J. A. TEBEAU
ARD CASH GROCERY
STAPLE *and* FANCY GROCERIES
FRESH MEATS, FISH AND OYSTERS
PHONES 4796—4797—4798
289 WASHINGTON AVENUE
PROMPT DELIVERY

Mary Ann Beauty Shop
620½ Cherry St. Phone 3317

Central Tire Co.
Ben S. Fitzpatrick Jr., Prop.
407 POPLAR STREET PHONE 622
SEIBERLING TIRES
Gas—Oil—Lubrication

A. B. LEE
PLUMBING & HEATING CO.
Phone 2851 258 Second St.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

SELECT MEATS Delivered Right at your door
PEOPLES MARKET
U. R. JETER, *Manager*
MEATS—FISH PRODUCE
149 BROADWAY At Cherry Street
Phone 820 *Cash and Delivery*

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.
Dial 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES
TILLMAN'S GROCERTERIES
No. 1. 900 E. Trade Street
No. 2. 500 N. Tryon Street

LOUIS G. RATCLIFF, Inc.
Flowers
Make Sunny Hours
431 SOUTH TRYON STREET
Telephone 4144

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

Visit
ALVERSON'S BARBER SHOPS
in Downtown Atlanta
35 PEACHTREE ARCADE
35 PRYOR STREET N. E.
31 FORSYTH STREET N. W.
77 FORSYTH STREET N. W.

RADIO SERVICE
Electrical Appliances Repaired
GARVIN ELECTRIC CO.
69 Forsyth St., N. W. Walnut 2290

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FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
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MACON

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AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving — Embossing
Phone 3286 552 Mulberry St.

HUCKABEE AUTO CO.
BUICK — OLDSMOBILE
PONTIAC
CADILLAC — LA SALLE
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Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES
TILLMAN'S GROCERTERIES
No. 1. 900 E. Trade Street
No. 2. 500 N. Tryon Street

LOUIS G. RATCLIFF, Inc.
Flowers
Make Sunny Hours
431 SOUTH TRYON STREET
Telephone 4144

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOLKESTONE HOTEL CARLTON On Sea Front
Enlarged, Refurnished, Redecorated.
Hot and cold water. Moderate terms.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

MANTES, S. & O. (One hour from Paris)—Madame MORIN, 25 Quai des Cordeliers, would receive two young girls or boys. Comfortable home. Tennis Boating.

POST WANTED

PARIS—Young educated Englishwoman offers services several hours daily au pair near sea. MISS DIMMOCK, 60 Boulevard Montparnasse.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Holbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1472

JØRGEN GABE
ELLINORSVEJ 8, CHARL: ORDRUP 3460
KUL·KO

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm
Sturtegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
Gothenburg: V Hamngatan 11

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING
SWEDISH RETAIL FIRM IN
CARPETS · CURTAINS · TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality

SWEDISH SILVERCRAFT AND
FINE JEWELRY OF DISTINCTION
by
W. A. BOLIN
Court Jeweller of Sweden
Formerly crown jeweller to the Russian Imperial Court
STUREGATAN 12, STOCKHOLM
"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia

Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG
H. Wennerholms Stationery
PAPPERSHANDEL
NORRLANDSGATAN 31
Also Films, Developing and Printing

Norrlandsdelikatesser & Vilt
Lackra, hemlagade charkuterivaror
Jämtlandsboden
23 Norrlandsgatan 104754
(Poultry and Game, Sausages, etc.)

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX
Dornacherstrasse 183
Soap and Toilet Articles

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1, Basel
(ELECTRICIAN)

FRAU P. DICK
Ladies' Hats
Aeschenvorstadt 46

Schirme
(Umbrellas)
E. WEISS-BAENTELI
B. K. G. Marken
Spalenberg Ecke Nadelberg

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Every kind of Insurance
ROLF BÜRGI
Marktgasse 32
Berne, Switzerland

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

When You **Purchase Goods**
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Hand Woven Materials, Laces, Filet Work, Hand Embroideries, Pottery, Wood and Ivory Carvings made at Bernese Home Industry.
Large variety
OBERLAENDER HEIMATWERK
in BERN
Barenplatz 4

BERN OBERLAND HAND & HEIM ARBEIT
See the Trade Mark

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

CHARCUTERIE FINE
—BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER - MATHYS A. G.
31 Spitalgasse 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent Waving
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

BIEL

Tschäppät
Au Menage Pratique
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
TEL. 44.78 PRIVAT 28.35

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28-32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

Mollard & Delphin
Embroidery Genève

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSER
Parfumerie
HENRI ANGERER
Rue de la Monnaie 1
First-Class Establishment
Tel. 45. 779

Grande Boucherie du Rond-Point
LOUIS DUROSIER
ANGLE RUE DE CAROUGE I.
The Best Meat at the Lowest Price

FIALA & CIE
23, RUE DU RHONE Tel. 42.177
Interior Decoration
Curtains—Furniture—Carpets

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marche and 15 Rue de Rive

W. DANZ
Jewellery—Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES
COIFFURE and BEAUTE
Ladies Hairdressers
GEISER & NEUHAUS
4 Rue Bonivard—English Spoken
Beside the English Church
Telephone 24.370

MODES
MAISON JEANTET
11 Rue du Rhône
VITRERIE - STORES - MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie
Rue d'Italie 16
DORURE - ENCADREMENTS
GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

INTERLAKEN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-KERAMIC STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES FERRARI & THEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23433

MERSMANN
Rue de Bourg 10
Watchmaker - Jeweller
Vacheron & Constantin - Zenith
Longines - Omega Agency
Repairing Tel. 23.234

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE (Continued)

CHAUSSURES Keller-Corboz
Rue Pichard 13
Grand Pont. 4
(Footwear)

MÜRREN

FRITZ VON ALLMEN
Sporthouse
Specialist for Hand-Made Sports Shoes and Mountaineering Boots, ready-made and made to measure.
Marque "KANDAHAR"

Magasin M. Gertsch
All kinds of Wools and Knitted Sports Articles

NEUCHATEL

GUYE-ROSSELET fils
rue de la Treille 8
Maroquinerie, Parapluies, Articles de voyage, réparations. Leather goods, umbrellas, repairs.

MELLES. R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon 3, 1st Floor. Tel. 52.815
Joli choix de Chapeaux clairs.
SUMMER HATS
Runs in stockings neatly mended.

Magasins ZIMMERMANN, S. A.
CITROVIN is sold in all our shops
La bouteille Fr. 2.10
" ½ " " 1.10
Verre repris à 8 et 10 cts.
(GROCERS)

ST. GALLEN

JEAN KÖNIG
TEL. 666
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Best Quality MEAT, SAUSAGES

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Perfumes and Toilet Articles of first class makes. Ladies' and Gentlemen's First Class Hairdresser.

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Ready mades, and made to measure.

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empfiehlt sich für sämtliche Malerarbeiten
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(Painter)

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Herren- & Damenfrisiersalon
Heinrichstr. 83, Tel. 86.428
Hairdressers

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthescherga sse

MEYER - BUCK
Schiffhande / Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Graham Hall Residential
Worcester Road Sea Point
Minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
Under the management of Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
Telephone 4-3368

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
1st Floor, Westminster House
122 Longmarket Street
(Above Free Mend-Hosiery Co.)

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET Telephone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Stockists of:
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso, Rumford Baking Powder.

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Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

Union of South Africa

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OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West Street Phone 2-1754

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH an IDEAL
At Your Service - Cheerily - Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
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THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
Family Butchers
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter
Stall 12, Borough Market Phone 20221
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Prompt and Personal Services with Quick Delivery
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The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel. Moderately priced.
376 WEST ST. Phone 2-5239

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

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For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
ALSO AT CAPE TOWN AND PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF, KERK and VON BRANDIS STREETS
JOHANNESBURG

NEW, SILENT
Kelvinator
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
and
FORREST MODEL ELECTRIC STOVES
GRUNOW RADIO

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes Our Speciality
Ask for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List

"Fanny"
96 Pritchard St., 62 Kerk St.
37 Loveday St. P. O. Box 6818

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Digglen and I. Perrow.
First Floor. Hepworth's Bldgs. 70 Pritchard Street

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

Jno. W. Quinn & Co.
LIMITED
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22 4911 and 22 4912

MISS BECK
LONDON - PARIS FASHIONS
"Good Inexpensive Clothes"
Heath's Bldgs., cor. Von Brandis and Pritchard Sts Phone 22-6451

G. M. HORNE
(PTY.) LTD.
Printers
61 Simmonds Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (opp G.P.O.) Phone 3168

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church Street Phone 2995
and Scottsville, Phone 2773

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG (Continued)

KEAN'S
Luncheonette and Tea Lounge
China, Crockery,
On the Corner of
Ph. 4146 Longmarket and Timber Sts

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large"
209 Pietermaritz St. Phone 3993

PRETORIA

Beckett, Murray & Co.
(PTY.) LTD.
the new name for
B. C. B. STORES (Pty.) Ltd.
298 Church St., Pretoria
For Quality Goods at Keener Cash Prices

DRAPERY FANCY
HABERDASHERY
HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SOFT FURNISHINGS
STATIONERY CHINA
TOILET REQUISITES
CONFECTIONERY
SHOWROOM MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING
MEN'S OUTFITTING
HARDWARE
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Shop Where Everybody Shops

Mrs. T. Southcomb
"Florist"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

Australia
NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
310 GEORGE ST. 3RD FLOOR
B. W. 5074, 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.
Phone M 2784 2/6 Manicures by competent assistant

Miss M. Jonas
Manicurist
St. James Building, 107-109 Elizabeth St. SYDNEY
Room Appointments 3/6

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood—Phone: J. X. 1991

JOHN TOCOVENKO
F. I. O. N. S. W.
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
56 PITT ST., SYDNEY B 2652

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta.

MOFFATS PRINTERY
We Serve to Please We are Pleased to Serve
258 GEORGE ST SYDNEY TELEPHONE B 4307
QUALITY PRODUCTION

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4928

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

PALING'S
Australia's Most Famous House for
PLAYER-PIANOS
PIANOS — ORGANS
Supplied on Easy Terms
Ask for Particulars
Efficient Tuning Staff Always Available
Prices Moderate
338 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

CHRISTINE
Ladies' Hairdresser
Beauty Specialist
136b Liverpool St., Opp. Mark Foys'
M. A. 5241

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter Street
A corset for every figure
Phone B. 5260

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Ground Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

CARPET
CLEANING
BEATING SHAMPOOING
10% Reduction to Monitor Readers
G. C. Singleton & Co.
Melb. F 5619 Syd. B 3783

A. E. RICHARDS
17a Pitt Street, Sydney
Near Quay Ph. B4661
PRINTER, ETC.

S. A. SCOTT
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Specialising in Watch and Jewellery Repairs. Highest Price Given for Old Gold Jewellery
566 George St., opp. St. Andrews' Cathedral
Estab. 1888 Phone M. A. 5328

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

FINNEYS
Invite You!
TO "CHARGE IT"

Finney's invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call or write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account.

To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd.
Box 143B G.P.O. Brisbane
I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognized terms, viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement.
Name in Full .....
Address .....
FINNEY ISLES & CO LTD

BUTCHER
First Quality Meats Only
Delivered to Ashgrove and Surrounding Districts
J. F. CHANDLER
332 Waterworks Road, Ashgrove
Phone F 9933. All Hours

ALLAN & STARK LTD
QUEEN & ADELAIDE STREETS BRISBANE
Brisbane's Modern and Progressive Departmental Store.
Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT
The SERVICE and QUALITY Store

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
587 Stanley St. Sth., Brisbane
Phone J2366

TASMANIA

HOBART

Visitors to Hobart—
Mather's
DEPARTMENT STORE
Men's and Women's Apparel
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon
Gifts and Stationery LIVERPOOL ST.

VICTORIA

GEELONG

Pty. S. E. DICKENS Ltd.
GROCERS
Tea and Produce Merchants
Geelong and Melbourne
PRICE QUALITY SERVICE

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
H. A. TOMKINS
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

MELBOURNE

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Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

LADIES prefer
BOND'S HATS
With an Air!!
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

HOMES, PROPERTY INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE
C. ROBERTS, A. R. E. I.
SWORN VALUATOR
Commissioner for Taking Declarations and Affidavits under the Evidence Act, 1928
Probate and Mortgage Valuations
Cr. Toorak and Summerhill Rds., Hartwell.
E. 6. (East Camberwell). Tel. W. 5883
Real Estate Service and Advice with Pleasure

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PETY. LTD.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
Tels. U. 3171 and U. 3172 26 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

The World's Finest Delicacies at
The NUTSHELL PTY. LTD.
For Your Table
For Your Party
For Your Gifts
Manchester Unity Arcade, opp. Town Hall

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water All Bedrooms and Sewered.
No Wireless.
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Tel. Kalorama 6

DRESSMAKING
Exclusive Inexpensive
MARY CLISSOLD
24 LUMEAH ROAD, CAULFIELD
10/- Day and Fares. Tel. L. 2976

"MONTEREY"
Guest House
Mrs. A. M. Adams Win. 1879
17 Queen's Road, cr. Arthur Street, SC 2
Adjacent First Church, Trams and City Tennis Court
Overlooking Albert Park Golf Links

Take YOUR WATCH
To the Man Who Does the Job
J. LOWY
Watch Repair Specialist
McEwan House,
343 Little Collins St.
F 6881

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "NEXT McEWANS"

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100

H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK RD. S. E. 2
Now Is the Time to Plant
ROSE and FRUIT TREES
Special Catalog
POST FREE

GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. M. 5766 Pty. Ltd.
TYPING
Letters, Catalogs, Price Lists, etc.
Set Out Clearly and Completed Expertly and Punctually at the Office of
EDITH M. TAPNER
20 Queen Street MU 1248

THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
GIFT NOVELTIES
LAMPS AND SHADES
TEA AND DINNER SETS
COLORED GLASS AND POTTERY BOWLS
New Address: 367 Little Collins Street

PETTY'S SALON
Ladies' Wear Specialists
KAYSER Hosiery, Gloves, Lingerie
CLAY KNIT Tailored Knitwear
30 Glenferrie Road, Malvern
171 High Street, Kew.

MERLES
GIFTS! GIFTS!
The Kind You LOVE
234 Collins Street
Howey Court, Melbourne

Beaurepaire's
Opposite Christian Science church
St. Kilda Rd. *and at*
225 LATROBE ST., CITY
Also at BALLARAT, BENDIGO, GEELONG
BATTERIES
PETROL
OILS
RETREADING
TYRES

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
159 Chapel Street, Windsor
248 Carlisle Street, Balaclava
Our Speciality:
"Valencia" and "Bedggood's"
WIN. 1557

RICHARDS SHOES
CEN. 10381
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE (Next McEwans)
WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR

Well Tailored-- and Assured!
SUITS COSTUMES from Six Guineas
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston St. F-2211

7/- p. a. postpaid
The Australian WOMAN'S WORLD
Recipes Fashions Articles Stories
Monthly at all News Agents Throughout Australia and at
358 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

INDIVIDUALITY QUALITY
Incley PTY. LTD.
IMPORTERS & CREATORS OF GOWNS
183-187 COLLINS ST. CENT. 8865

THE WATTLE
for TEAS LUNCHEONS DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins Street, MELBOURNE C 1
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9.30
COLLINS ST. C1 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F 5969 and F 5541

Tel. F-6781 Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
REGENCY CAFE
SOVEREIGN VALUE
Good Cooking — Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY, 132 ELIZABETH STREET

HORDERN BROTHERS.
GENERAL DRAPERS.
FURNISHERS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters. etc.
Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY
An INEXPENSIVE CONVENIENCE

Freshly Laundered
Towels and Coats
delivered to suit you.
A FRIENDLY SERVICE!
Phone Win. 682 386 FLINDERS LANE

"To Help, to Cheer and to Make Glad"

RONALDS CENTRAL
PTY. LTD.
229 COLLINS STREET
Next to "Age" Office

The Only Exclusively FRENCH Salon
PELTIER
For HATS GOWNS COATS SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Building
37 Swanston Street

MELBOURNE
Elsternwick
GROCER
H. W. Hemsley
408 New Street, ELSTERNWICK
Near Martin Street
Rino X4440 for Efficient Service and Delivery.
Bon Ami, Postum, Havelock Flour sold here.
HAVELOCK SELF RAISING FLOUR

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Dadley's LTD. Shoe Specialists
Agents for
Walk-Over and Saxone Shoes
Packard Slippers
200 QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

ELLIS & COY.,
Tailors
Bristol Buildings
1st Floor 141 CASHEL ST. Tel. 41-761
Christchurch, C. 1

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

THEY have a right to censure, that have a heart to help; the rest is cruelty.
—WILLIAM PENN

Daily Features

WE ATTRACT hearts by the qualities we display: we retain them by the qualities we possess.—SUARD.

Monitor Movie Guide

In 'Fury' Metro Has Filmed a Strong Indictment of Mob Rule

By E. C. S.

Sylvia Sydney, in "Fury"

Bunker Bean (Radio)—Timid youth wins the girl and a fortune by learning at last to be a man of big business. There is some spiritualistic fakery along the way that helps to spin out a farce that is a little on the silly side, but amusing enough in its feather-weight fashion. Owen Davis Jr., Louise Latimer, Berton Churchill.

Fatal Lady (Paramount)—Mary Ellis's qualities as an actress and singer are well displayed in this mixture of murder mystery and opera, with a baleful impresario straight out of the pulps trying to do in all her admirers. Fair melodrama for adults, at its best in its musical moments. Walter Pidgeon, Guy Bates Post.

Fury (Metro) — Condemnation of mob rule in affairs that lead to lynchings, with Spencer Tracy as the victim who escapes from the burning jail and returns determined on revenge. In the end he learns the emptiness of vengeance. Melodramatic romance for adults who applaud the coming of social meanings to the films, not unduly catering to popular taste in entertainment, and directed with cinema feeling by Fritz Lang, who did "M," "Metropolis" and other important German films of the recent past. Spencer Tracy, Sylvia Sidney, Walter Abel, Edward Ellis.

Let's Sing Again (Radio) — Neatly made comedy drama for the family with a familiar but ever-touching story of a waif who is befriended by a singing teacher (Henry Armetta) and finally finds his long-lost father. Promising film début of the boy singer, Bobby Breen, who has been well liked on the radio. George Houston, Vivienne Osborne.

Private Number (20th-Fox)—Reworks the imperishable taffy about the rich boy who marries the poor girl without telling his parents, believes the worst of her for a time in order to keep the thing going 75 minutes, and ends as was to be expected from the beginning in view of the casting of the leads. Robert Taylor's quality and Loretta Young's charm lend personal interest to the unsuspensive story. Basil Rathbone thrown away on another mechanical villain part.

Palm Springs (Paramount)—Frothy yarn about a fortune hunting flapper who winds up by marrying the horsy youth she prefers when her plan to wed for wealth blows up. Frances Langford, Smith Ballew, David Niven, Guy Standing. Three song numbers help sustain interest at points where all seems lost.

Speed (Metro)—Even three love affairs do not suffice to lift this melodrama out of the machine-made ruck for those not interested in details of auto building and testing, as ingredients for entertainment films. The picture has the air of a good short educational subject mistakenly padded into a feature. James Stewart, Wendy Barrie.

Times Square Playboy (Warner)—"The Home Towners" talked too much when first filmed in 1928 and it still does under its new name in a rewrite. As a stage play the incident of the friend who interferes with a marriage for good but mistaken motives was too thin to make a satisfactory full-length entertainment and it still is a short portion. Gene Lockhart, Warren William, June Travis.

Two in Revolt (Radio)—Family picture concerning the friendship of a horse and a dog, with the dog aiding the horse in emergencies when attacked by wolves and when running a race. Good entertainment of its kind, with an accompaniment of romance. John Arledge, Louise Latimer, Moroni Olsen.

(This guide is published Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

(Conducted by Puzzlesmith)

1. Cryptogram

A WASHINGTON, D. C., reader submits the following as being not only a rather difficult cryptogram, but one which contains some excellent admonition.

BRORBIX CATYBONT, EBSTADW

CSEP XATWSTY, BZVAXNX FH

EIHGY EVDTYISEYVIT EPNEO-

ADW-SG, GIVVJINBXNIT EBIN-

JSKKH ZNIAJHADW.

2. Numerical Arrangements

Here's one from Los Angeles. Arrange the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in such a manner that they will add up to 700. It's tricky!

3. Letter Changing

From the "Sidewalks of New York" a reader submits the task of changing SIDE to WALK in six moves. Change only one letter at a time and form a proper word each time.

4. Letter Juggling

Try juggling the seven letters below to form five different seven-letter words. Use all seven letters in each word.

A E L P S R T

Rebus

A Modesto, Calif., reader submits the following rebus sentence. Can you decipher it? Use your phonetics!

X if L N C U X L & N E N V U,

S A 2 B B 9 & 2
ST

(Answers appear among advertisements.)

For the Scrapbook

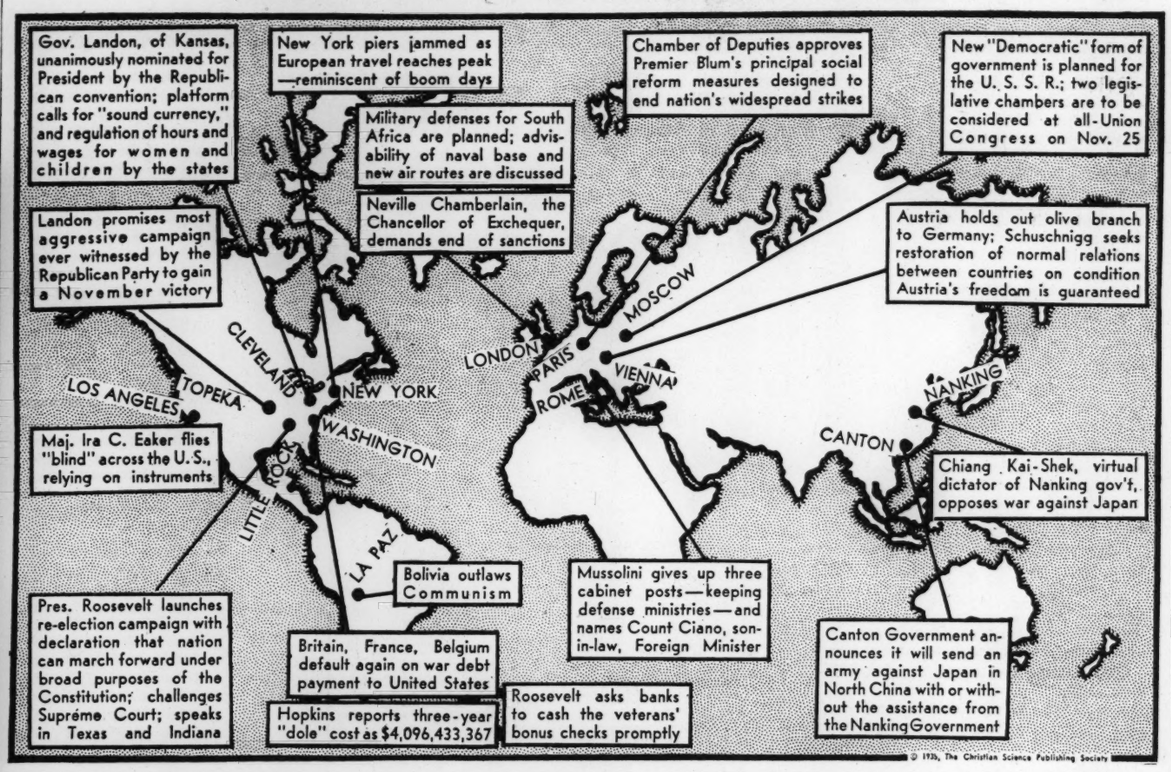
Pride

Pride is a vice, which pride itself inclines every man to find in others, and to overlook in himself.—*Johnson.*

Reason

He that will not reason is a bigot; he that cannot reason is a fool; and he that dares not reason is a slave.—*Drummond.*

World News of the Week at a Glance


Gov. Landon, of Kansas, unanimously nominated for President by the Republican convention; platform calls for "sound currency," and regulation of hours and wages for women and children by the states
New York piers jammed as European travel reaches peak—reminiscent of boom days
Military defenses for South Africa are planned; advisability of naval base and new air routes are discussed
Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of Exchequer, demands end of sanctions
Chamber of Deputies approves Premier Blum's principal social reform measures designed to end nation's widespread strikes
New "Democratic" form of government is planned for the U. S. S. R.; two legislative chambers are to be considered at all-Union Congress on Nov. 25
Landon promises most aggressive campaign ever witnessed by the Republican Party to gain a November victory
Austria holds out olive branch to Germany; Schuschnigg seeks restoration of normal relations between countries on condition Austria's freedom is guaranteed
LOS ANGELES
TOPEKA
CLEVELAND
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
VIENNA
MOSCOW
NANKING
CANTON
LA PAZ
Maj. Ira C. Eaker flies "blind" across the U.S., relying on instruments
Chiang Kai-Shek, virtual dictator of Nanking gov't, opposes war against Japan
Pres. Roosevelt launches re-election campaign with declaration that nation can march forward under broad purposes of the Constitution; challenges Supreme Court; speaks in Texas and Indiana
Bolivia outlaws Communism
Mussolini gives up three cabinet posts—keeping defense ministries—and names Count Ciano, son-in-law, Foreign Minister
Britain, France, Belgium default again on war debt payment to United States
Hopkins reports three-year "dole" cost as $4,096,433,367
Roosevelt asks banks to cash the veterans' bonus checks promptly
Canton Government announces it will send an army against Japan in North China with or without the assistance from the Nanking Government

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Hoop Game'

A game full of excitement is the "hoop game." A basement or a garage is the most appropriate place for it.

A hoop of a barrel is hung from the ceiling; and dangling from it are strings of various lengths, with a peanut tied on the end of each.

One player at a time must be blindfolded and given a pair of blunt scissors. Then turned around three times. He must then go to the hoop and cut off as many peanuts as possible in a given time from leaving the starting point, which is about four or five yards from the hoop.

A great deal of excitement is caused by watching the contestant clipping the scissors in space.

Keep a supply of peanuts on strings so as to replenish any which are cut from the hoop.

A prize is given to the player who cuts off the most peanuts.—Constance P., Vancouver, B. C.

In Lighter Vein

Not So Gullible

In Rochester there's an office building with no mail chute, and you have to go downstairs to post letters.

One of the bond outfits there got a new office boy and gave him some stuff to mail. He was gone a long time and it developed he'd been to the post office. "You don't have to go there to mail letters," one of the partners told him. "You mail them downstairs in the lobby."

The boy looked as if he thought he was being kidded. "Nothing doing on that one," he came back. "The lobby's in Washington." — *Investment Dealers Digest.*

Advice

In the elevator of a big store she noticed a very attractive poster advertising beauty treatment. Out of curiosity she asked the elevator attendant (a funny little Cockney) where the beauty parlor was.

He turned and gave her a good look, noticed presumably that she did not use makeup at all, and then said: "You don't want ter go there mucking your face about. Why not stay as y'are—plain but 'olesome?"—*Troy Times-Record.*

The Impossible

A youngster fresh from school obtained a job in a butcher shop. When it came to closing time, his employer told the lad that if he hung up the meat and locked the shop, he could go home.

The butcher returned to the shop next morning, and found the lad still on the premises. He asked the reason for this.

"Oh," replied the lad, "I managed to hang up all the meat right, until it came to the hamburger!"—*El Paso World News.*

To the Observer

The farmer had watched the motorist working on his secondhand car for about an hour.

"What are you looking at?" asked the motorist. "Is this the first motor-car you ever saw?"

"No," was the dry reply, "but it's very much like it."

Caveat Emptor!

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

"Any person or persons buying property owned by me will do so at their own risk." — *Notice in Newfoundland paper.*

Refinement —Humorist

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Lending Umbrellas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn, N. Y.

A SMALL group of people, homeward bound from business, fled from a subway station to the shelter of a drug store entrance, to escape the rain.

At least one of the group wondered wistfully how she would ever reach home in time to prepare for the social evening she had been looking forward to so eagerly.

Just as she was about to give way to a sense of despair, she became aware of the presence of a sweet-faced young woman with an armful of umbrellas, which she was distributing to the astonished group. Exacting nothing in exchange for them, she simply gave an address to which the umbrellas could be returned when they had fulfilled their mission.

Never was the writer more grateful, nor more touched, than by this expression of kindness on the part of an utter stranger.

A Morning Resolve

I WILL this day try to live a simple, sincere, and serene life; repelling promptly every thought of discontent, anxiety, discouragement, impurity, and self-seeking; cultivating cheerfulness, magnanimity, charity, and the habit of holy silence; exercising economy in expenditure, carefulness in conversation, diligence in appointed service, fidelity to every trust, and a childlike trust in God.—*John H. Vincent.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

All-in-all—To be read as a three-syllable word, with no prominence whatever for the "in." There is, of course, reverent stress on the first and third syllables.

Anthropomorphic — Principal emphasis on fourth syllable, secondary on the first, *an-thro-po-mor'-fik* (*a* short, first and second *o*'s quick-long, third as in *orb*, *i* short).

That which may be described as "anthropomorphic" has the form, shape, or likeness of a mortal. The word is derived from the Greek *anthropos*, "man," and *morphe*, "form."

Apocalypse — *A-pok'-a-lips* (each *a* as in *sofa*, *o* and *i* short).

The word comes to us from the Greek *apokalypsis*, "an unveiling, uncovering" (*apo*, "off, from," and *kalyptein*, "to cover"—the two roots suggesting an uncovering or revealing). The Greek word, which is used in the first chapter of the book of Revelation, is accepted as the name of the last book of the New Testament in the Greek, Latin and Rheims versions.

Atomic force—"Atom" is from the Greek *atomos*, "an indivisible particle," a combination of *a*, negative prefix, and *tom*, second grade of *temnein*, "to divide, cut." According to the latest findings of the chemists and physicists, an atom may be described as the smallest particle of a chemical element that can exist in a state of combination or take part in a chemical change. The atom's so-called force is attributed to the rapid orbital motion of its component parts. A disturbance is said to result in the expulsion of electrons and the formation of a new and stable arrangement — that is, an atom of another element of a lower atomic weight.

On and on we might be led, but with never a satisfactory explanation of the beginning.

Blessed (Isa. 65:23)—Here a noun, and pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Compounded — The accent is on the second syllable.

Ecclesiastes—The first *e* is short. With only the rarest of exceptions ("droll," for example), a vowel before a doubled consonant is not to be pronounced long: "efficient," "effect," "illusion," etc.

Emanation — *Em-a-nay'-shun* (*e* short, first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *u* clipped-short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

This word comes to us from the Latin roots *e*, "out," and *manere*, "to flow." An emanation is, therefore, an issuing forth, an outflow. Rays of light and heat are emanations from the sun, and fragrance is an emanation from roses. The word suggests a bounteous supply.

Enigma — *E-nig'-ma* (*e* as in *create*, *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

The Greek *ainigma*, "a dark saying," is the source of our "enigma." We apply the word to a baffling mystery which may be so encumbered with allusions, delusions, and ambiguities that it defies solution by mortal reasoning.

Hallowed (Luke 11:2)—Preferably as only two syllables.

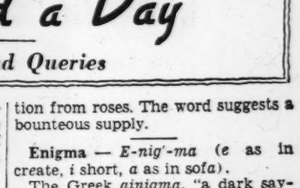
Hypotheses — *Hi-poth'-e-seez* (*i* long, *o* short, *e* as in *create*—not as *a* as in *sofa*).

This word is the plural of "hypothesis," derived from a combination of the Greek *hypo*, "under," and *tithenai*, "to put, place." Thus, a hypothesis is literally a subordinate proposition or supposition on which a main scheme of reasoning may be based. In logic a hypothesis is an assumption which is tentatively accepted in order to account for something which cannot otherwise be explained.

Mazzaroth — *Maz'-a-roth* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *o* short).

Omega—The prevailing pronunciation, in the United States, at least, is *o-me'-ga* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* long, *a* as in *sofa*). In England the preference is undoubtedly for *o'-meh-ga* (*o* long, *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

A Flying Vacation



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Introduction to Charleston

MY FIRST evening in Charleston was a fitting preparation for the beauty-filled days that were to follow. Bayard Wootten, whose photographic artistry is beginning to be known far outside the Carolinas, had just finished some natural color pictures of the world-famous gardens which each spring draw tens of thousands of visitors. And a complimentary stereopticon showing of these, in the ballroom of the Fort Sumter Hotel, was arranged for me. It was rather more of a gala occasion than I had expected, for a hundred or more of the local celebrities were on hand.

For an hour or more I sat in the darkened room, charmed beyond an occasional gasp of wonderment at the beautiful scenes the artist had brought bodily, it seemed, from the Magnolia, Middleton, Cypress, and Brookgreen gardens. After the unforgettable display, and the many pleasant introductions, I warmly urged the artist to show her slides in the North during the winter months. I added that inasmuch as the azalea season in Charleston begins just as the general exodus from Florida resorts takes place, a few showings down there might cause thousands of north-bound tourists to stop over and climax a season of sunshine with a carnival of color.

Whenever Charleston is capable of holding any more visitors, the Chamber of Commerce, which by the way is the oldest in the United States, might well consider promoting such a venture.

A woman who happened to be sitting alongside turned out to be an author who specializes on Charleston history. And, of course, Charleston yields to no community in the matter of fine old traditions. I remarked that we boast a few traditions in Boston too. Then I repeated, in substance, the old favorite:

And this is good old Boston
The home of the bean and the cod;
Where the Lowells talk to the Cabots,
And the Cabots talk only to God.

"Humph!" she humphed, "we can match that." Then she quatrained:

Here's to dear old Charleston
Where the shrimp takes the place of the cod;
Where the Ravenels talk with the Pringles,
And occasionally mention God.

Charleston, by the way, is the place where, as Maude Waddell says, the Cooper and the Ashley Rivers meet and form the Atlantic Ocean.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Daily Anecdote

Gentleman's Grass

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OWEN D. YOUNG was being driven by his chauffeur around Nahant, near Boston. The driver, by mistake, got the car into a dead-end street, and had to turn it around. In turning it, he inadvertently drove the front wheels over the grass in the parkway in front of a house.

The owner of the house was sitting on the front porch, and he rushed down and began to tell the chauffeur a few things—plenty, in fact.

Mr. Young stepped out of the car and approached the shouting owner. "I'm very sorry this happened. However, the chauffeur was acting under my directions. I'm the one who should take the blame."

"Well," shouted the man, "he knew that he was driving on a gentleman's grass."

"I'm very much relieved," retorted Mr. Young, "to learn that the grass is not yours."

What They Say

Yesterday and Today

"The rulers of yesterday had a motive for thinking of the yesterdays. The past was a title deed to their privileges. The rulers of today have no reason to think of anything except today. It is no part of their task to prolong the past. The war obliterated much of the past. What engrosses the post-war generation is the urgency of the present and the shadows of the future."—*P. W. Wilson.*

New Deal Symbol

"I should be glad if the thinking American people would soberly consider if the Republican elephant, even though he has made mistakes, is not far more sure-footed toward recovery and progress than the bounding rabbit of the New Deal. I recommend that magician's animal as the symbol of the New Deal party. It travels in uncertain directions at high speed. It multiplies rapidly."—*Herbert Hoover.*

Attention

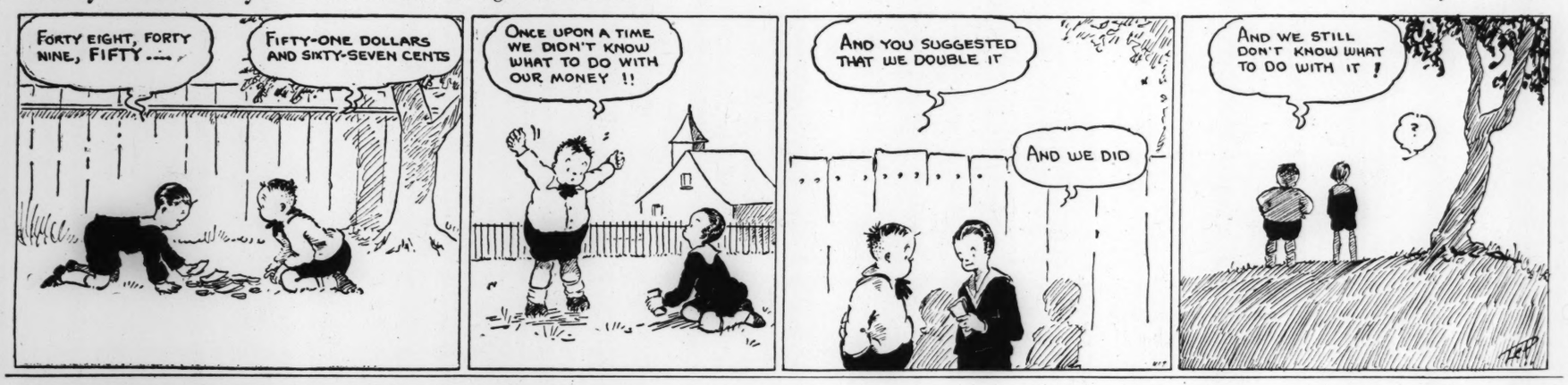
"There is no magic like interested attention."—*Brenda Ueland.*

Varied

"Varied and diverse as are the wagons of the nations of the earth, they are all hitched to the same stars."—*Prof. Arnold J. Lien.*

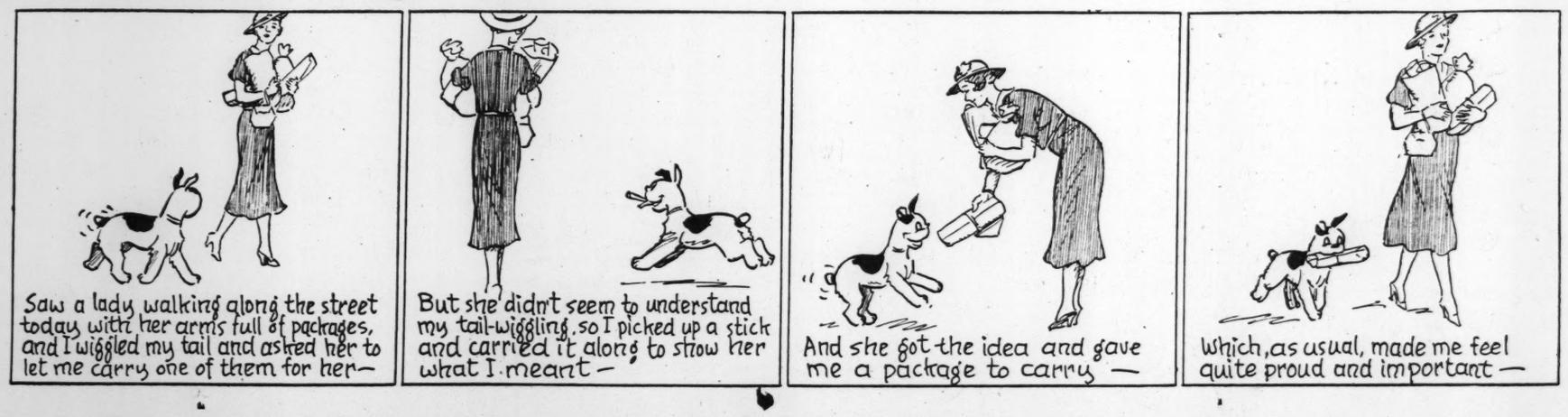
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Wealth Brings Its Problems*

By LE PELLEY


FORTY EIGHT, FORTY NINE, FIFTY ....
FIFTY-ONE DOLLARS AND SIXTY-SEVEN CENTS
ONCE UPON A TIME WE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH OUR MONEY !!
AND YOU SUGGESTED THAT WE DOUBLE IT
AND WE DID
AND WE STILL DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH IT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'The Package Carrier'*

By CARMACK


Saw a lady walking along the street today with her arms full of packages, and I wiggled my tail and asked her to let me carry one of them for her—
But she didn't seem to understand my tail-wiggling, so I picked up a stick and carried it along to show her what I meant—
And she got the idea and gave me a package to carry —
Which, as usual, made me feel quite proud and important —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A British "Popular Front"?

CONVENTION keynoters to right of them, party promises to left of them, still the American people have no monopoly on political conundrums. The possibility of Mr. Stanley Baldwin's retirement in the not distant future keeps certain problems alive in Britain, the right answers to which would soothe the brow of many political leaders.

Although few countries in Europe, or, for that matter, in the world, might more justly be characterized as "liberal" than Great Britain, for the last fourteen years her government has been predominantly Conservative. This is due not so much to a playing for safety on the part of the electorate in returning Conservatives as to the divisions among progressives, who include Liberals, moderate Labor men, extreme Labor, and a few Communists; these have only sometimes succeeded in co-operating in Parliament, and never in the elections. The gain has been to the Conservatives.

On the other hand, under a Government professedly national and nonparty, the Conservatives, though in a majority, have not had it all their own way. There has necessarily been much consideration for the nominally Liberal and Labor elements which support it; moreover, the Conservative Party itself now includes a progressive Left Wing. Divisions within the majority that supports the ministry have recently militated against strong government. Moreover Mr. Baldwin has attempted—perhaps to his grief—to please all shades of opinion.

But the changes that will follow if Mr. Baldwin retires will probably strengthen the Right Wing elements in the Government. Therefore, progressively minded politicians are anxiously considering what can be done to fortify their own side and increase the weight of the large body of opinion they represent. Is there any possibility of constructing in Britain a Popular Front in any way comparable with the *Front Populaire* which has just carried the liberal and radical elements to power in France?

There are intellectuals in the Labor Party deeply conscious of the fact that the progressive forces cannot gain power until they win the co-operation or at least the passive support of the Center. There is much in common between progressive Conservatives, Liberals and moderate Labor men—and three quarters of the country, perhaps, is represented by them. Yet they do not determine policy. There is no co-operation. There are a few persons behind the scenes who are trying to work for some understanding; but their chief difficulty lies in the fact that the official Labor Party is very jealous of its party rights. It is willing to welcome outsiders into its fold, but not to work with them while they are without the fold.

But the extremists are less powerful today than they have been at any time since the war. It is possible that the Labor Party may listen to a proposal which will be submitted to it—that it should defer its ultimate Socialist program, and concentrate on a moderate program which could be supported by many outside their ranks. Such a policy would win them votes from the Center at a general election. And it is possible that a general election may not be so distant as has been commonly supposed, for at any time there may occur a split in the present Government's majority which might precipitate a crisis.

When a Sioux Spoke

"THEY in a manner having no nerves, can face an audience unflinchingly and unabashed. Their language rolls out with a smooth flow, which does not tax their lung power, their utterances are crude but to the point." No, this is not a reporter's description of speakers at a political rally. It is a western pioneer's appraisal of Indian orators.

The picture of the taciturn red man, cold, unloquacious, with hardly a gesture, is all wrong, declares the Kansas City Star. Miss Louise Buswell, of the University of Wisconsin, has compiled many striking orations by Sioux speakers. The gift for stirring emotion in their hearers possessed by Sioux chiefs like Running Antelope and Sitting Bull and Jumping Bear kept white Americans often very busy.

Incidentally, Miss Buswell does a little debunking of Sitting Bull's legendary reputation, which is going to topple over many a schoolboy's admiration for the big chief. He was no fighter. In fact, he had no taste for battle. Not being very heroic, Miss Buswell says, he would watch the conflict from afar. But how he could talk!

If Sitting Bull had ever been chosen for keynoter he would certainly never have looked for grunts of approval by passing out platitudes of the past. He would have known that sort of stuff never would elicit from eagerly expectant hearers loud ejaculations of "Good Talk."

A NATIONAL gathering of farmers' wives in Washington is seeking advice on ways to better farm living. What wouldn't farmers back home give for even the same old standards during the time their enterprising womenfolk are away at convention?

Should Presidents Fight?

IT IS becoming increasingly clear that among all the issues confronting the American electorate, the popular disposition to center on personality makes one paramount. This is the President himself. In no country subject to personal rule does the name of a Chief Executive resound more than it does in democratic America. In the United States the welkin is ringing with extreme abuse and extreme praise instead of with 100 per cent adulation.

The descent of the Presidency into this maelstrom is not in accordance with foreign theories of the presidential system. Some foreign writers think of the American President as if he were vested in sacrosanctity. Dr. Moritz Bonn, for instance, says that he is hidden from the populace by "a fluttering veil woven of gold thread, which reveals to the multitude the magnificence of its wearer, but almost conceals his features." From this Oriental description one obtains the impression of a Republican king.

The impression, as the present controversy shows, is hardly warranted. The American people feel themselves on such familiar terms with their President that they write to him on the slightest provocation. What is even more significant, they get replies. Some time ago a letter from the President to a complaining zealot acknowledged that perhaps he had made a mistake in saying "I" instead of "the Government" in one of his speeches. It is true that in exceptional times such as the present some people think of their President in theocratic terms. But their kinship with the White House remains as intimate as the relation between "de Lawd" and his children in Connolly's play "The Green Pastures." There is a sense of proprietorship about it. And they form only a section of the people. To most people the attitude toward the President is conditioned by the fact that in the latter stages of his four-year term the President, unlike his counterpart in France, is the party leader of the "ins." In such circumstances no gold thread can shield him from the attacks of the "outs."

The present election has made the issue of the President more momentous than usual. Some influential members of his own party feel that he has betrayed the fundamentals of that party. And the opposition feels that his conduct has been a betrayal of the American system. And though the debate may grow more acrimonious as polling day comes nearer, Mr. Roosevelt himself intends to enter the fray as ardently as any of his followers and opponents. Not for him Wilson's decorous re-election campaign from his front porch. Mr. Roosevelt will be electioneering in the Southwest during the Republican convention itself.

One could wish that the President of the United States were removed from the heat and turmoil of electioneering so that he could be more of a chief of state than a party leader. But under the American system there would seem to be no alternative.

Wheels and Ways

AS A playground it wasn't much. Neither were the wheels that ran on it. They boasted no ball bearings and their linchpins were pretty loose. Supervisors in planned recreation parks would have given the playground a very low mark and marked the wheels unsafe.

The smoke from passing locomotives dropped on the uneven macadam in gritty black particles, and the pathetically small and withered patch of grass which an optimistic station master labored with and could glimpse through the grimed ticket-office window, accentuated more than lessened the bleak desolation. But it was a one-way approach to the back of the semisuburban depot and it sloped quite steeply. And the tenement-bred Negro boy, with the cheerful philosophy of his race, coasted creakily down its winding length in a homemade car—fashioned from the corner grocer's gift of a canned soup packing case mounted on the chassis and running gear of the baby carriage from which his twin sisters had recently been graduated—and found it very good.

Trips to the moon by rocket may mightily stir the imagination of the bravely adventurous who never doubt that what goes up certainly must come down but the story of the world is more than a little the story of wheels.

What a treatise on wheels the author of Sartor Resartus might have composed! Convincing as Carlyle is on Clothes what a work on Wheels he could have written. For wheels are a symbol of progress since the time cave men discovered that a stone disk transported more things, and moved them faster than their wives could carry them. What is the terrestrial world but a wheel which runs on an axis? Sturdy, matter-of-fact wheels run by water have ground flour for men for ages and finely balanced delicate wheels run watches too thin to bulge a waistcoat pocket.

Of course, wheels of willfulness sometimes make the descent to Avernus quicker than the foolish, unwinged with wheels, at times would go, but human progress has mounted as men learned and proved that the way back uphill could always be quickened when the wheels of clear thinking were kept well greased and eyes held lifted to the stars. The little Negro lad was whistling as he bent to the shafts of his wooden wagon and trudged steadily up the slope.

What—Another Art?

Book News of the Day

RUDOLPH ARNHEIM'S principal thesis in RADIO (London: Faber and Faber. 12s. 6d. net), pursued through many fascinating digressions, is that radio production should be a separate art, as distinct from every other as the film. He inveighs rather oddly against the use of imagination by the listener or the encouragement of it by the producer. Here, he says, we have the possibility of a purely auditory art, purer even than music, in which the visible presence of the musician is a disturbing factor. When we hear the song of a lark, let us not think of sunshine and summer fields. Let us listen to the song itself and be thankful.

To the natural man this must appear a slightly perverse attitude, and in this the natural man would perhaps agree with the philosopher, for what is a thing without the circumstances in which it is encountered; indeed how separate the two? When you hear a lark you do in fact hear it in certain circumstances, and you will, whether you wish it or not, inevitably recall those circumstances when you hear it again.

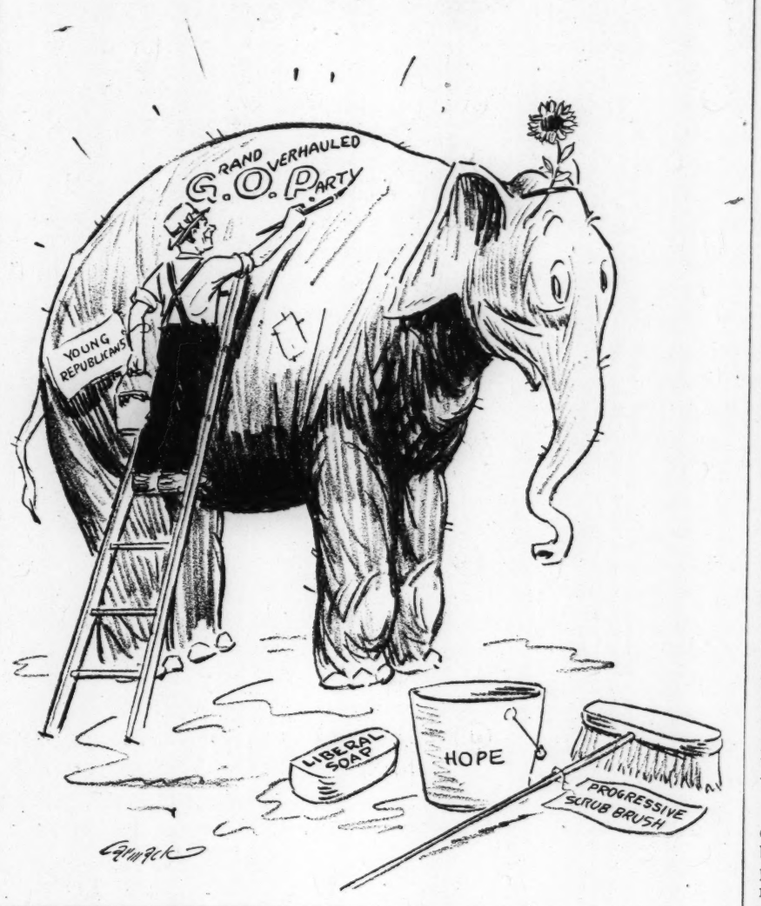
Moreover, this possibility of a purely auditory art is one that is rapidly vanishing before the approach of television, just as the art of the silent film came to an end with the talkies. It would take a generation to accustom listeners to the new technique, and mankind is not sufficiently patient to spend a generation on the job of learning to do without one of its senses in order to afford an opportunity to the artist.

Nevertheless there is a great deal to be said for the encouragement of this point of view in radio producers. They cannot do the listener any harm by adopting it, and it may, in certain cases does, lead them to explore the possibilities of pure sound far more thoroughly than they otherwise would. In this exploration Mr. Arnheim also takes part, and his observations on the subject are suggestive and often telling, though they may be slightly irritating to the practical radio technician who knows the difference between what will be effective on the reception of the internal circuit and what can be got across the air to the loudspeakers of the listening public.

On the whole it may be said that Mr. Arnheim's book will be of more interest to the amateur than to the professional producer, who is tolerably well aware of all that Mr. Arnheim can tell him, though he does not always find it advisable to display his knowledge. Where it may be of great use is in helping writers to write for the radio, and in giving the producer a chance to show what he can do for the artist who can make use of his capabilities.

A. M. W.

So Far, So Good



Wu San—a Man With Ideas

NO DOUBT Wu San would soon be leaving for one of his periodic absences. To anyone who had seen it happen before, it was plain that he was again becoming too big a man for his job. Every year or two he would leave the Li household with a flourish, announcing that he was henceforth going to be his own master and take his rightful place in the world and then return, at the end of a month or two, much chastened, and beg to be taken back.

Because he was an excellent cook Mrs. Li always was glad to reinstate him. With true Chinese tact, she asked no questions that would cause him loss of face, and he, for his part, never volunteered any information as to where he had been or what he had been doing. Everything went on as before, and soon Wu San was as fat again as ever and the whole incident almost forgotten.

This time it had started by his using some money given him for tips to buy silk socks. The Li household was old-fashioned enough not to approve of silk socks for the cook as they were both a foreign custom and very extravagant, and Mrs. Li scolded him for it. Instead of shrugging good-naturedly, as he would have done ordinarily, and acknowledging the justness of what she said, the fat Wu San scowled and turned away muttering something about his own money.

* * *

A few days later Mrs. Li's third sister stayed for supper. When Mrs. Li told Wu San five or six dishes she wanted him to prepare for the meal he listened with obvious patience, and then explained as patiently,

"T'a t'a, all that would be a waste of good materials. There is no need to prepare so much, you would never eat half of it. Neither you nor the third sister ever eats anything worth mentioning, anyway. No, I will cook the eggs and one dish of vegetables, and that, with the foreign style waffles, will be enough. If you are still hungry, you can always eat more waffles."

And now, for the past few days, the servants had been taking two hours over their meals instead of one. Upon investigation, Mrs. Li found that they were listening open-mouthed to the fat Wu San, who had a newspaper and was reading it aloud to them. It had always been the custom of the household to give the servants the newspapers at the end of the day when everyone else was through with them, but that apparently did not suit Wu San in his present mood and he had subscribed for one of his own, one that specialized in gossip and scandal. He found it, he said, as good as going to the theater, and much cheaper.

"Here, for only what the carfare would cost me, I can read all about it, what plays are being given, what parts the actors are taking, how they spend their time when off the stage. It tells all about the politicians, too, not only what they do in their offices, but when they dine and where they spend their week ends. Why, reading this paper is practically as good as taking part in the great world oneself!"

* * *

The end came when he won a little money gambling. For a day or two longer he stayed on, cocky almost beyond endurance, and so patronizing to everyone, Mrs. Li wished he would go and have it over with. Then one morning he said to her:

"T'a t'a, my father is getting old and they have sent for me to come back to the village. I think I had better go home today."

"Wu San," Mrs. Li replied, "your father was getting old when you left a year ago last summer, but I think you never got home to your village that time. Only try, this time, not to waste your money gambling so that you come back again to us half famished."

Wu San was hurt and indignant. "T'a t'a, I never do such things! Truly, I am going home to stay a little while with my father. As for my savings, I am considering going into partnership with a very smart cousin of mine from Ningpo and opening a restaurant. Then I shall grow very rich, and some day come back to pay my respects to the household riding in my own automobile!"

E. de L. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Introducing Mr. Landon

By Frank L. Perrin

IN THE confusion of the vast Auditorium in Cleveland where delegates and spectators awaited what had come to be regarded as the inevitable unanimous endorsement of the Republican Party's candidate, in newspaper offices everywhere at that pregnant hour, in millions of American homes where radios were reproducing the sounds of music and cheering, and into other millions of homes shortly thereafter, there suddenly was introduced, sympathetically and by intuitive appreciation, the commanding, virile and courageous Landon of Kansas. Reserved and almost silent during the months in which a successful campaign has been carried on by his friends and neighbors, preferment came to him because the people believed what those friends and neighbors had to say.

The real, rather than the pictured Landon, appeared, however, at a moment when another in his place, with victory in the convention absolutely assured, might have remained silent. But the gentleman from Kansas chose to speak, and what he had to say prefaced the nominating speech which preceded, in a history-making assembly of men and women many of whom had been tutored in an older school of politics, a single virtually unanimous ballot. The platform, only a few minutes previously, had been submitted and adopted without debate or dissension. Its final clause, wisely and significantly written in, pledged the nominees of the convention to the "principles and program herein set forth."

* * *

There had been some rough weather in the committee room where the platform was finally written. In the effort to harmonize discordant views, concessions had been made by representatives of the Old Guard as well as by the members definitely aligned with the Landon forces. Upon the insistence of Governor Landon, who communicated by telephone from Topeka, still further clarifications were interlined and added. But apparently, even in spite of these, some concessions were made in the effort to effect complete harmony. Senator Borah, despite these, seems not to have been entirely placated.

Then came the unexpected and the unannounced. That was a dramatic moment when John Hamilton, the nominating spokesman, departed from the text of his prepared address to read the Landon message. The unanimous approval of the chosen representatives of millions of Americans was about to be expressed. An interlude, at such a time, was unexpected and unprecedented. Who, in such circumstances, would care, or dare, to interrupt the course of political destiny or stay the silent hand writing down the history of the rebirth of a major political party?

* * *

One to do this must possess courage and be actuated and inspired by honesty. It was the Landon whom America came to know better in that hour who demanded the right to make his position absolutely clear. He said: "With that candor which you and the country are entitled to expect of me, I feel compelled before you proceed with the consideration of my name to submit my interpretations of certain planks in the platform so that you may be advised as to my views. I could not in conscience do otherwise."

Then Governor Landon proceeded to clarify and in some measure amend the platform declarations touching minimum wages, maximum hours and working conditions in the several states. It seems apparent to him, in the light of the recent Supreme Court decision in the New York case, if the power and right of the states to deal with such matters are to be established, that more than a passive indorsement or reaffirmation of such power and right may be necessary. He as wisely and courageously defined his views regarding a sound currency, ultimately based upon gold. And then, that the measure might be filled to overflowing, he committed himself, still in advance of more cautious advisers, to an extension of the merit system in the public service to include many major administrative positions, as well as the entire Post Office Department.

To the observer it may not appear that the insistence upon these matters, important and vital as they are admitted to be, was necessary at such a moment. The people of America and those of many far countries were waiting the final indorsing vote upon the only nomination to be made. But that conscience to which casual reference was made in the message was at work in the unpretentious Kansas home. Landon, the choice of his party, was not surrounded by political advisers or managers. They were all in Cleveland. Alone, according to the record of that night, he wrote the message which squared that conscience with itself and the nation.

The Wide Horizon

Being Heard as Well as Seen

By Lloyd Roberts

OTTAWA

CANADA'S first Youth Congress has met and adjourned for another year. It was a new experiment in "collective bargaining" and the results seem to have well justified its existence. It discussed and declared its stand on problems that most nearly affect it—war, unemployment, inadequate education, lack of opportunity—and its protests were sound and to the point. Their elders, feeling themselves much wiser in the ways of government, had anticipated the conference with more tolerance than faith. What could Youth accomplish that Experience could not?

In a way Experience was right. The reforms demanded were largely but repetitions of pulpit and platform speeches and included in the program of every progressive public leader. But there was also a vital difference. Here was the voice of Young Canada, over 300,000 strong, pleading for the removal of shackles for which it was in nowise responsible. Its condemnation of war in general, and the thought of Canadian embroilment in particular, unless with the direct consent of the people, was particularly apt when it is remembered that there could scarcely be an army without youth.

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Its blunt arraignment of the League of Nations for having permitted itself to be "used as a tool of the great military powers for their own purposes," could not be dismissed on the grounds of political or racial prejudice. Its conviction that there could be no great or lasting improvement in social and industrial conditions until there were drastic changes in the economic system, showed that Youth refused to travel in the old ruts and was mapping out its own route.

While hopefully awaiting world peace and economic emancipation, Youth passed resolutions making for its immediate benefit. These included increased facilities for higher education in vocational schools and colleges; the launching of public works that would not only employ more youth but when finished would improve their moral and physical standard; elimination from textbooks of the glorification of war and imperialism; full recognition of the rights of minorities and national groups; a National Peace Day to be observed by all Canadian youth; a commission to be appointed by the League of Nations to investigate all problems endangering the peace of the world.

The congress closed with an inspiring and comprehensive "Declaration of Rights," which manifested a superb confidence in Youth's "right" to receive every needed thing humans should enjoy, including work, recreation, security, knowledge, training, peace, freedom and justice. It concluded with the words, "These are our desires and goals and these we believe to be our right to claim."

And why not? Listening-in at the sessions one could not but feel the potential strength of a movement whose leadership lies not in a single personality or group of personalities, but rather in a vision of the brotherhod of man and a conviction that right is might.

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Scanning the ranks of eager young faces—of many races, from farm and mine and city—one realized that he was viewing a cross-section of new Canada, yes of the New World, that is in process of taking over the improvements and discoveries of the Old for the benefit of humanity as a whole. Here was a revolutionary peace army at war only with inequalities and injustices, with the resulting fears and greeds and hates of the economic system. As this congress was able to sink its religious and racial differences in the common good, so will Youth, conferring in congresses the world over, come to agreement on fundamental things and solve the problems that keep the world in a state of turmoil.

If the first Canadian Youth Congress did nothing else but expose the fallacy that our younger men and women were but the reflection of their fathers and mothers and even more cautious and conservative, it would have accomplished much. But it went immeasurably further when it proved that Youth has a clear mind and a courageous heart and is anything but "flaming and jazz-mad" and impatient of restraint.

In short, if this is "flaming youth," than it is the flame that purifies but does not destroy, separating the dross from the gold of our social and economic life and, as it burns brighter in the youth of all nations, will eventually bring about that international peace and prosperity of which all people dream.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Will to Peace

OF GENUINE significance in the cause of peace is the present nationwide effort to create a "will to peace." . . .

Fundamentally, the problem is not one merely of getting rid of war-making leaders, but of educating peace-loving majorities. It is encouraging, therefore, to hear the question of peace being seriously discussed from practical and personal standpoints. There are differences of opinion, to be sure, as to just how peace may best be promoted, but it is highly significant, nevertheless, that men and women seem to be asking themselves: What can I do to insure world harmony? What sacrifice am I willing to make for peace?

A peace movement that starts from the bottom up, rather than from the top down, will eventually get somewhere.—*Northfield (Minn.) News.*